

T E Pawlett

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PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
SCOTLAND.

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THE NEWSPAPER

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PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
SCOTLAND,

ETCHED BY

ADAM DE CARDONNEL.

The Veian and the Gabian Towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all,
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

ADDISON.

L O N D O N:

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P R E F A C E.

THE reception which a former Publication met with, has encouraged me to continue my endeavours in preserving from oblivion the ancient remains of Caledonian splendour, still conspicuous in her Churches, Religious Houses, and Castles, though mostly in ruins.

THIS Work was at first intended to have been on a much larger scale, and I had finished several of the Plates ; but, at the particular desire of a learned Author, I reduced the Size, and altered my Plan, as better adapted to the convenience of Travellers, who wish to be acquainted with a few circumstances relating to the ruins they may chance to visit, without being obliged to consult the several Authors, who have written on the subject.

IN providing materials for this little Work, I am under great obligations to the noble founder of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, who generously gave every assistance in his power. To several others I owe my best thanks for Views, which, being of distant places, I had not an opportunity of taking myself, but which I have reason to believe are accurate.

T H E

THE dates of the foundations were carefully collected from *Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland*, *Spottiswood's Appendix to Hope's Minor Practicks*, *Bishop Keith*, *Forbes on Church Lands*, *Middleton's Appendix to Bishop Spottiswood's History*, &c. Some few observations I have selected from Dr. Henry and Mr. Pennant. Notwithstanding my utmost endeavours, there are still some dates wanting.

WITH the Descriptions to my Plates, I have ventured to annex a few anecdotes and historical facts, which may perhaps appear trivial to many, and well known to the greatest part of my Readers; but, as this Work was intended for the world at large, and not the learned, the Author hopes it will meet with a favourable reception.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

AT what period Christianity was first introduced into this country is very uncertain. We find, in a book written in the year 209, by Tertullian against the Jews, that the unconquered parts of Britain were become subject to Christ. Eusebius mentions the Gospel to have been preached by the Apostles in the British Isles; which Theodoret, who lived in the beginning of the fifth century, further confirms. Various were the persecutions which the Church suffered, till they were stopt by Constantine the Great, who, being himself a Christian, granted the Christian Clergy many favours. By one edict, he exempted them from military and other burdensome services, that they might with more leisure and freedom attend to the duties of their office. He bestowed also on the Church all the goods and possessions of the late martyrs who had died without heirs. But the edict published at Rome in the year 322, by which he gave full liberty to persons of all ranks to bequeath to the Church, by their last will, so much of their estates as they chose, was the most beneficial.

No sooner was the peace of the Church secured from external violence, than religious controversy broke out, which had almost totally destroyed all future quiet. That fatal dispute about the doctrines of Arius, which began in Alexandria in the year 317, soon found its way into Britain.

In the fourth century, appeared St. Anthony, called the Father of the monastic life. He was one of the many Christians in Egypt, who, flying from the fury of persecution, lived retired amidst the pathless deserts. From the sanctity of his life, he soon drew together a number of disciples. These he formed into fraternities, and placed in monasteries, where rules were given them for their conduct. From the example of these his followers, this monastic life gained ground all over Europe. From the best historians, we find that there were monks and monasteries in Britain before the end of this century. One of the chief propagators of the Christian Religion was St. Ninian, a Briton, of great genius. He was educated in Rome; and, after spending several years there, returned and preached the gospel in the most uncultivated parts of the island.

THE state of religion in Scotland is but little known till the arrival of St. Columba from Ireland, about the middle of the sixth century. In the monastery which he built in the island of Jona, many learned persons were educated, who afterwards were employed in converting the Scots and Picts, and also the Saxons.

FROM the frequent animosities that had taken place between the Scots and English on the topic of religion, especially as to the time of keeping Easter, the two nations had very little intercourse with each other. The Scots and Picts were governed by their own clergy, who, from their being educated at home, had the plainness and simplicity of the primitive times in their forms of worship.



INTRODUCTION.

3

THESE clergy had the name of *Culdees*, i. e. *Cultores Dei*. They lived in small societies, and travelled over the neighbouring countries preaching and administering the sacrament. Their first places of abode were called cells, each governed by a head, who managed and directed their affairs. These cells were by degrees enlarged, with better accommodation, and greater revenue; consequently the power of the Culdees, or secular clergy, was also increased. The privilege of choosing Bishops in those places where Episcopacy was first established was vested in them.

To these succeeded the Monks, brought from the various foundations abroad. Those who followed the rule of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, were,

The Regular Canons of St. Augustine,
The Praemonstratenses,
The Red Friars, or *De Redemptione Captivorum*,
The Dominicans, or Black Friars,
The Lazarites, and the Canons of St. Anthony.

THOSE who followed the rule of St. Bennet, were, the
Benedictines of Marmontier

of Cluny, called Cluniacenses,
of Tyron, called Tyronenses,
Cistercians, otherwise Bernardines, and those of the Convent
of Vallis-Caulium.

BESIDES these, were the Carmelites or White Friars, Franciscans, Carthusians, and many others.

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THE CANONS REGULAR

WERE first brought to Scotland by Atelwolphus Prior of St. Oswald, at Nastlay in Yorkshire, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who established them at Scone, in the year 1124, at the desire of King Alexander I. To this order belonged 28 monasteries in Scotland, viz.

1. Scone, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1124.
2. Loch Tay, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1114.
3. Inch Colm, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1123.
4. St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1122.
5. Loch Leven, in Kinrossshire, a Priory, founded by Brudeus King of the Piets.
6. Port Moack, in Kinrossshire, a Priory, founded by Eogasch King of the Piets.
7. Monimusk, in Aberdeenshire, a Priory, founded by Gilchrist Earl of Mar, contemporary with William the Lion.
8. Isle of May, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by K. David I. anno 1141.
9. Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by anno
10. Carlisle, in Cumberland, a Cathedral, founded by K. Henry I. of England, anno 1111.
11. Holyroodhouse, in Midlothian, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1128.
12. St. Mary's Isle in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, anno 1128.
13. Blantyre,

INTRODUCTION.

5

13. Blantyre, in Clydesdale, a Priory, founded before 1296.
14. Rowadill, in Ross-shire, a Priory, founded by M^cLeod of Harris.
15. Crufay, in Argyle-shire, a Priory, founded by St. Columba.
16. Oran-fay, in Argyle-shire, a Priory, founded by St. Columba.
17. Colon-fay, in Argyle-shire, an Abbey, founded by the Lord of the Isles.
18. Cambus Kenneth, in Clackmannan-shire, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1147.
19. Infula Sⁱ Colmoci, in Menteith-shire, a Priory, founded by Murdoch Earl of Menteith before 1296.
20. Rosnith, in Dumbarton-shire, a Priory, founded by the Earls of Lennox.
21. Inch Mahome, in Perth-shire, an Abbey, founded by anno
22. Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I.
23. Restinnote, in Angus-shire, a Priory, founded before 1296.
24. Canonby, in Roxburg-shire, a Priory, founded before 1296.
25. Inchaffray, in Perth-shire, an Abbey, founded by Gilbert Earl of Strathern anno 1200.
26. Strathfillan, in Perth-shire, a Priory, founded by K. Robert Bruce circa 1314.
27. Scarinch, in Ross-shire, a Priory, founded by the M^cLeods of Lewis.
28. Abernethy, in Perth-shire, a Priory, founded anno 1273.

These Canons wore a white robe, with a rochet of fine linen above their gown, a surplice in the church, and an almuce formerly on their shoulders, afterwards on their left arm, hanging as far down as the ground. This almuce was of a fine black or grey skin, brought from foreign countries, and serves, to this day, to distinguish the Canon Regulars from the other religious orders.

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PRÆMON-

PRÆMONSTRATENSES.

So named from their principal monastery Praemonstratum, in the diocese of Laon in France; also called *Candidus Ordo*, from their garb being entirely white; following the rule of St. Augustine, first founded by St. Norbert, a German, Archbishop of Magdeburgh. This order was confirmed by Pope Honorius II. and Innocent III. There were six monasteries belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Souls Seat, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
2. Holy Wood, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Alan Lord of Galloway, anno 1275.
3. Whitehorn, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
4. Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by Hugh de Moreville anno 1150.
5. Tungland, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
6. Ferne, in Ross-shire, an Abbacy, founded by Ferquhard Earl of Ross circa 1242.

From their habit, which was a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a white cap, they were commonly stiled White Canons.

RED FRIARS.

ARE likewise called Trinity Friars, or Mathurines, from their house at Paris, which was dedicated to St. Mathurine; also, *De Redemption Captivorum*, their office being to redeem Christian captives from Turkish slavery.

INTRODUCTION.

7

slavery. They were established by *St. John of Matha*, and *Felix de Valois*, an Anchorite at *Cerfroid* near *Grandalu*. This order was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. anno 1246.

THEIR houses were named Hospitals or Ministries, and their superiors Ministers. Their substance, or rents, were divided into three parts, one of which was reserved for redeeming Christian slaves. They had 13 houses belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by K. William the Lyon circa 1210.
2. Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire, founded by Patrick Earl of March anno 1218.
3. Houston, in Renfrewshire, founded anno 1226.
4. Scotlandwell, in Kinrossshire, founded by David de Benham anno 1250.
5. Failefurd, in Airedshire, founded in 1252.
6. Cross Church, in Peebles, founded by K. Alexander III. anno 1257.
7. Dornock, in Sutherland, founded by Sir Patrick Murray anno 1271.
8. Berwick upon Tweed, founded before 1296.
9. Dundee, in Angusshire, founded by James Lindsay circa 1392.
10. Cromarty, in Cromartyshire.
11. Loch Feal.
12. Brechin, in Angusshire, founded by K. David I. circa 1153.
13. Luffness, in East Lothian.

THEIR habit was white, with a red and blue cross patée upon their scapular. Their general chapter was held yearly at Whitfunday in *Octavis Pentecostes*. Their way of living was similar to that of the Canons of St. Victor at Paris. At their first institution, their Superior General was elective, and chosen by the general chapter.

DOMINI.

DOMINICANS,

OR *Black Friars*, called also *Fratres Praedicatores*, on account of their frequent preaching. This order was instituted by St. Dominick, who first invented the Inquisition. He was descended of the family of the Gusmans in Spain, and was a canon regular of the cathedral of Osma, and archdean of that church. They were approved of by Pope Innocent the Third, anno 1215, and also Honorius his successor in 1216; and were divided into 45 provinces; whereof Scotland was the 18th. William Malvoisine Bishop of St. Andrews, a Frenchman, first brought them into Scotland in the reign of K. Alexander II. They had 15 convents here.

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, a Convent, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
2. Berwick upon Tweed, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
3. Air, in Airlhire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1130.
4. Montrose, in Forfarshire, founded by Sir Allan Durward anno 1230.
5. Perth, in Perthshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1231.
6. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by K. Alexander II. circa 1231.
7. Elgin, in Murrayshire, founded by K. Alexander II. circa 1233.
8. Stirling, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1233.
9. Inverness, in Invernesshire, founded by K. Alexander anno 1233.
10. Wigtown, in Wigtownshire, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan Lord of Galloway, anno 1267.
11. Dundee, in Angusshire, founded by Andrew Abercromby.
12. Coupar, in Fifeshire, founded by the Macduffs E. of Fife.
13. St. Monan's, in Fifeshire, founded by David II. anno 1369.

INTRODUCTION.

9

14. St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, founded by William Wishart Bishop, anno 1274.
15. Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, founded by the Bishop and Chapter anno 1270.

THIS order was one of the most considerable of the Church of Rome. There were three or four Popes, several Cardinals, and a great many Bishops, and learned men, of this institution. According to their rules, the brethren renounced all worldly possessions, abstained from eating flesh from September to Easter; they lay neither on feather beds nor in sheets, but on a mattress; and every Saturday, in case there fell neither feast nor fast upon that day, they were to say the office of the Virgin Mary. Their habit was a white gown and scapular, which they pretended was prescribed by the Virgin Mary.

CANONS OF ST. ANTHONY,

BROUGHT from St. Anthony of Vienne, in the Province of Dauphiny in France, the residence of the superior general of that congregation. Their houses were called hospitals, and their governors *Præceptores*. Their habit was a black gown, with a blue T. of stuff on their left breast. They wore neither the almuce nor the rochet. Only one house belonged to them in Scotland, viz.

Leith, in Mid-Lothian, founded before 1446.

BENEDICTINES.

ST. BENEDICT or Bennet was the first who brought the monastic life to be esteemed in the West. He was born at Nursi, a town of Italy,

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about the year 480, and established his followers in the end of that century. They were called Benedictines, and sometimes Black Monks, from the colour of their habit.

THESE Monks were either brought from monasteries depending upon the Abbey of *Fleury La Riviere*, on the river *Loire* in *France*; from *Tyron*, in the Province of *Perche*; or *Cluny*, in *Burgundy*; as also, the *Cisterians*, and those of the congregation of *Vallis Caualium*, called *Val des Choux*, likewise in *Burgundy*.

THOSE who had relation to *Fleury La Riviere*, had three convents in *Scotland*, situated in the following places:

1. *Coldingham*, in *Berwickshire*, a *Priory*, founded by *K. Edgar* anno 1098.
2. *Dunfermling*, in *Fifeshire*, an *Abbey*, founded by *K. David I.* anno 1124.
3. *Urquhart*, in *Murrayshire*, a *Priory*, founded by *K. David I.* anno 1125.

CLUNIACENSES.

So called, from the Abbey of *Cluny*, in *Burgundy*, near the river of *Grosne*, four leagues from *Macon*, in *France*, where *Berno* revived the rules of *St. Bennet*, adding some constitutions; and, when he was dying, placed *Odo*, as *Abbot* or *Superior* of this new monastery. The Monks of this institution had four monasteries in this kingdom, situated at the following places:

1. *Paisley*, in *Renfrewshire*, an *Abbey*, founded by *Walter* son of *Allan* Lord High Steward, anno 1164.

2. *Feale*,

2. Feale, in Ayrshire, a Priory.
3. Crossraguel, in Ayrshire, an Abbey, founded by Duncan son of Gilbert Earl of Carrick anno 1244.
4. Icolmkill, in Argyleshire, an Abbey, founded by St. Columba circa 590.

TYRONENSES.

HAD their name from their first Abbey, called *Tyronium*, in the diocese of *Chartres*. There *Rotrou* Earl of *Perche* and *Mortagne* gave to *St. Bernard*, Abbot of *St. Cyprian*, in *Poitou*, a settlement, in the year 1109, after he had wandered a long time through *Britanny* and *Normandy*. There were six monasteries in Scotland belonging to this order.

1. Kelso, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1128.
2. Lesmahagow, in Clydesdale, a Priory, founded by K. David I. anno 1144.
3. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, an Abbey, founded by H. Moreville, Constable of Scotland, anno 1140.
4. Aberbroth, in Angusshire, an Abbey, founded by K. William the Lion anno 1178.
5. Fyvie, in Buchanshire, a Priory, founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan anno 1179.
6. Lundores, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by David E. of Huntingdon circa 1178.

CISTERTIANS, OR BERNARDINES,

WERE a religious order, begun by Robert Abbichof Molefme, in the diocese of *Langres* in France, in the year 1098. They were called

Monachi Albi, to distinguish them from the *Benedictines*, whose habit was entirely black; whereas the *Cisterians* wore a black cowl and scapular, and all their other cloaths were white. They had the name of *Cisterians* from their chief house and first monasteries, *Cisterium in Burgundy*, and *Bernardines*, from St. Bernard, who, with a number of his followers, retired to this monastery, and was afterwards elected Abbot of Clairvoux. There were above 160 monasteries founded by him. This order was divided into 30 provinces, whereof Scotland was the 26th, and in which there were 13 monasteries.

1. Melrose, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1136.
2. Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1140.
3. Dundrennan, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, anno 1142.
4. Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, an Abbey, founded by Henry Earl of Huntingdon anno 1150.
5. Kynlofs, in Murrayshire, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1150.
6. Coupar, in Angusshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Malcolm IV. anno 1164.
7. Glenluce, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Rolland Lord of Galloway anno 1190.
8. Saundle, in Cantyreshire, an Abbey, founded by Reginaldus son of Somerled, circa 1163.
9. Culrofs, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife anno 1217.
10. Deer, in Buchanshire, an Abbey, founded by William Cumming Earl of Buchan anno 1213.
11. Balmerinloch, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1229.

12. Sweet

12. Sweet Heart, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Dervorgilla anno 1275.
13. Machline, in Ayrshire, founded by K. David I.

VALLIS CAULIUM,

CALLED also *Vallis Olerum* or *Val de Choux*, are so named from the first Priory of that congegration, founded by *Virard*, in the diocese of *Langres*, betwixt *Dijon* and *Autun*, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. They had three Monasteries in Scotland,

1. Pluscardine, in Murrayshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
2. Beaulieu, in Rossshire, a Priory, founded by John Bisset anno 1230.
3. Ardchattan, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by Dun. Mackoul anno 1230

FRANCISCANS, CONVENTUALS,

WERE the second order of Mendicants, of which the Dominicans already mentioned were the first, named after their Patriarch St. Francis a merchant of *Affise* in *Italy*. They were also called Minorites, or Gray-friars, from their habit, and were established by that faint in the year 1206, and confirmed by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1209. Their superiors were called Wardens. This order followed a particular rule prescribed to them by their founder, and were divided into Conventuals and Observantines. These last were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna, in the year 1419, and were called Observantines, because they pretended to follow the rule of St. Francis more strictly, by going barefooted, and wearing no shirts; and the other were called Conventuals, since the time of Pope Innocent IV. They came into

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Scotland in the year 1219, and had eight Convents at the places under mentioned,

1. Berwick, in Berwickshire.
2. Roxburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1235.
3. Dumfries, in Dumfrieshire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
4. Dundee, in Forfarshire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
5. Haddington, in East Lothian.
6. Lanark, in Lanarkshire, founded by K. Robert Bruce anno 1314.
7. Kirkcudbright, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, founded contemporary with K. David II.
8. Innerkeithing, in Fifeshire.

OBSERVANTINES.

KING JAMES I. having written to the Franciscans of Cologne, desiring to have some of their brethren of the Observantines, obtained from the Vicar General one Cornelius of Zirichzen, a Dutchman, of great reputation, with several others of his brethren. After he had settled them in different parts of the country, he returned back to Flanders, and died at Antwerp. This order had nine Convents in Scotland, at the following places:

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the citizens anno 1446.
2. St. Andrews, in Fifeshire, founded by Bishop Kennedy before 1478.
3. Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, founded by John Bishop of Glasgow anno 1476.
4. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by the citizens, &c. anno 1450.
5. Ayr, in Ayrshire, founded by the citizens, &c. anno 1472.
6. Perth, in Perthshire, founded by Lord Oliphant anno 1460.
7. Stirling,

7. Stirling, in Stirlingshire, founded by King James IV. anno 1494.
8. Elgin, in Murrayshire, founded by John Innes anno 1479.
9. Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded by the citizens anno 1513.

CARMELITES

WERE the third order of begging Friars. Their origin was from Mount Carmel in Syria, situated in the tribe of Issachar, about 13 leagues in circuit, containing many villages, and abounding with fountains, dens, and caves, where the pilgrims of old dwelt, exposed to the fury of the Turks. Some of this order were brought into France by St. Lewis, on his return from Asia, who bestowed a dwelling upon them in the suburbs of Paris, where the Celestines have been since established. This order was divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th, where they had the name of White Friars, from their outward garment. They were first introduced into Scotland in the reign of Alexander III. and had eight convents.

1. Tullilum, in Perthshire, founded by Richard Bishop of Dunkeld anno 1262.
2. Dunbar, in East Lothian, founded by Patrick Earl of March anno 1263.
3. Linlithgow, in Linlithgowshire, founded by the citizens anno 1290.
4. Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire, founded by the lairds of Dundas anno 1330.
5. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by Philip de Arbuthnot anno 1350.
6. Irvine, in Ayrshire, founded by the laird of Fullerton anno 1412.
7. Banff, in Banffshire.

8. Green-

8. Greenfide, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the Provost and Council of Edinburgh anno 1526.

THE habit of this order was white. Upon their mantle, towards the end, were several rolls of stuff; but was changed by order of Pope Honorius IV. The bands or rolls were taken off; and they wore a white cloak above a grey or tawny gown.

CARTHUSIANS

WERE established by *Bruno*, a Doctor of Paris, and a Canon of Rheims, in the year 1086, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France, under the protection of the *Virgin Mary* and *St. John the Baptist*. They followed the rule of *St. Bennet*, with several other great austerities added thereto. They came into England in the year 1180, and from thence were brought into Scotland in the year 1429. They had but one Monastery in Scotland, which was situated near Perth, and called *Monasterium Vallis Virtutis*, founded by K. James I. after his captivity in England.

GILBERTINES.

THIS order was established by one Gilbert, who was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. After having finished his studies in France, he returned to England, and was there ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was remarkable for his charity to the poor, spending his substance and patrimony in relieving the distressed, and particularly young women, who were ashamed to own their poverty. Having selected seven of this class, he shut them up in a monastery, which he built at Simpringham, in Lincolnshire, anno 1146, appointing

appointing servants to prepare victuals without doors, which were delivered to them through a window. Many Ladies embraced their manner of life, which was most exemplary; and this occasioned the building new cloisters. Gilbert requested the Cisterians to be their directors; but was refused; whereupon he appointed some of the Canon Regulars. By this regulation, their monasteries were composed of men and women, under the same roof, but in different apartments. The Canons were prescribed the rule of St. Augustine, and to the Nuns the rule of St. Bennet, with some private constitutions added thereto, which had the approbation of the Popes Eugenius III. Adrian IV. and Alexander III. There was only one monastery belonging to this order in Scotland, situated at Dalmullin, upon the river of Ayr, founded by Walter III. Lord High Steward of Scotland; the Nuns and Canons whereof were brought from Syxle, in Yorkshire.

THE Canons wore a white gown of lambskins, with a cowl sewed to their habit, lined also with lambskins.

THE Nuns wore likewise a white gown, and their veils lined with lambskins.

TEMPLARS,

So called, from having a dwelling near the Temple of Jerusalem, given them by Baldwin II. King of that city. They were first established there by Hugo de Paganis, and Gaufridus de Sancto Aldemaro. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, and the constitutions of the Canons Regular of Jerusalem; their office and vow being to defend the temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain all Christian strangers and pilgrims, and guard them safely through the Holy Land. One General Prior had the government of the order in Scotland and England. They were brought into Scotland in the reign of King David I.

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This order possessed great riches, and had above 9000 houses in Christendom. There were few parishes in this country where they did not possess some part. In Edinburgh, they had many buildings, and likewise in Leith. When these happened to be feued out to Seculars, great care was taken that the possessors should constantly keep the Cross of the order on the top of their houses, as a token that they were subject to them, and that they were liable to answer in their courts.

THEIR chief places of residence in Scotland were,

The Temple, upon the river of Southesk, in Mid-Lothian, founded by K. David I.

Ballintradoch, now Arniston, near the same river.

Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire.

Mary Culter, in the shire of Kincardine.

Oggerstone, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. David I.

St. Germans, in East Lothian.

Tulloch, in Aberdeenshire.

Inchynan, in Renfrewshire.

With several other places in Eskdale, and on the borders.

THEIR habit was white; to which Eugenius III. added a red cross of stuff sewed upon their cloaths.

J O H A N I T E S,

OR Knights of Jerusalem, had their origin from certain devout merchants of the city of Melphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who trading to the Holy Land obtained permission from the Calif of Egypt to build a church and monastery at Jerusalem, for the reception of pilgrims who came to visit the Holy Land, and paid a yearly tribute upon that account.

THEY

THEY afterwards built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, and another which was consecrated to the memory of Mary Magdalen; the one for men, and the other for women. When Jerusalem was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built there a larger church, with an hospital for the sick, and for the pilgrims, in the year 1104, in honour of St. John, where these Knights were placed, and who took their name from that hospital. In the year 1187, being expelled by Saladin from Jerusalem, they retired to the fortress of Margatt, in Phoenicia; from whence they went to Acre or Ptolemais; afterwards they followed John of Lusignan to Cyprus; from which they retired to Rhodes in 1310. Upon the taking of Rhodes by Solyman the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks, in the year 1522, they took up their residence at Viterbo in Italy; and at last, in the year 1534, were placed at Malta; where they still remain, and are stiled *Knights of Malta*. Before any one can be admitted into this order, he must make proof of his birth, and justify, by charters, or other authentic documents, his nobility for four generations, both by father and mother, and must be born in lawful marriage; the bastards of Kings and Princes only excepted. They take the three ordinary vows of religion, Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. Their habit is black, with a cross of gold, having eight points enamelled white, in memory of the eight Beatitudes.

THIS order was composed of eight Languages or nations. The Grand Prior of Provence was *Great Commendator*, the Prior of Auvergne *Great Marshall*, the Prior of the Isle of France *Great Hospitalier*, the Great Prior of Italy *Admiral*, the Prior of Arragon *Great Conservator*, the Prior of Germany *Great Bailiff*, the Prior of Castile *Great Chancellor*, and the Prior of England *Great Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry.

THEIR principal place of residence in this country was at Torpichen, in the shire of West Lothian, consecrated to St. John, and founded by K. David I. The same cross used by the Templars was ordered

to be put upon all the houses feued out by these Knights. Several houses in Edinburgh and Leith have such at the top, denoting that they formerly belonged to the order.

HAVING gone through the several Orders of Monks in this country, we shall proceed to those of the Nuns, who either followed the Rule of St. Augustine, St. Bennet, or St. Francis. They were bound never to go out of their Cloisters after being professed, and having made their vows according to the Constitution of Pope Boniface VIII. Those who followed St. Augustine's Rule had only two Monasteries in Scotland, the one of Chanonesses, the other Dominicans.

Icolmkill, in Argyleshire, founded before the Benedictine Monks were there.

Sciennes, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Lady Rosline Countess of Caithness.

BENEDICTINE BLACK NUNS

WERE established by St. Scholastica, sister of St. Bennet, and had Convents at the following places :

1. Newcastle, in Northumberland, founded by King David I. circa 1150.
2. Carlisle, in Cumberland, founded by King David I. circa 1150.
3. Halyfton,

3. Halyfton, in Berwickshire, founded before 1296.
4. Dalmullin, in , founded by Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland.
5. Lincluden, in Dumfrieshire, founded by Uthred father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, contemporary with K. Malcolm IV.

BERNARDINE OR CISTERTIAN NUNS

LIVED likewise according to the rule of St. Bennet, and followed some private constitutions. They had thirteen Convents in Scotland.

1. Berwick, in Berwickshire, founded by K. David I.
2. St. Bothans, in Berwickshire, founded by Euphemia Countess of March, contemporary with William the Lyon.
3. Trefontana, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
4. Elbottle, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
5. Gulane, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
6. Coldstream, in Berwickshire, founded by Cospatrick E. of March before 1166.
7. Eccles, in Berwickshire, founded by Cospatrick Earl of March 1155.
8. Manuel, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. Malcolm IV. anno 1156.
9. Haddington, in East Lothian, founded by Adda Countess of Northumberland anno 1178.
10. North Berwick, in East Lothian, founded by Malcolm son of Duncan Earl of Fife anno 1216.
11. Elchou, in Strathernshire, founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk.
12. St. Leonard, in Perthshire, founded before 1296.
13. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian.

INTRODUCTION.

C L A R E S S E S.

THE Nuns who followed the Rule of St. Francis were established by St. Clare, from whom they took their name.

ST. CLARE was born at Affise in Italy, and was by St. Francis himself admitted into the order in 1212. A number of Ladies followed her example, for whom St. Francis wrote a particular Rule, full of rigour and great austerities. They were possessed of no revenues, depending wholly upon charity for their subsistence. There were only two houses in Scotland belonging to this order.

1. Aberdour, in Fife.
2. Dundee, in Angusshire.

BESIDES the above mentioned Nunneries, there was one at Coldingham, whose order is not known. The Legend of Ebba and her Nuns is placed in the year 870, which makes this the oldest nunnery in Scotland. And it appears from our historians that it was in ruins when rebuilt by Edgar K. of Scotland in the year 1098, who bestowed it upon the Benedictine Monks of Durham.

COLLEGIATE

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

WE shall next proceed to give a List of such Collegiate Churches as have come to our knowledge, of which there appear 33. They were governed by a Dean or Provost, who had entire jurisdiction over them. Their institution was for the purpose of performing divine service, and singing masses for the souls of the founders and patrons, or their friends.

UNDER the Dean, there were Prebendaries or Canons of several degrees, who had their stalls where they sat, for singing with due order during the Canonical hours, and with their Dean or Provost made up the Chapter. These Collegiates were commonly erected out of several Parish Churches united for that purpose, or out of the Chaplainries, which were founded under the roof of their churches.

1. Biggar, in Lanarkshire, founded by Malcolm Lord Fleming anno 1545.
2. St. Bothans, in Berwickshire, founded by Hugh Giffard Lord Yester anno 1418.
3. Bothwell, in Clydesdale, founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, anno 1398.
4. Carnwarth, in Clydesdale, founded by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwarth anno 1424.
5. Corstorphin, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin anno 1429.

6. Crail,

6. Crail, in Fifeshire, founded by the Priorefs of Haddington anno 1517.
7. Crichton, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Sir William Crichton Chancellor, anno 1449.
8. Dalkeith, in Mid-Lothian, founded by James Douglas Earl of Morton, contemporary with James V.
9. Dunbar, in East Lothian, founded by George Earl of March anno 1392.
10. Dirleton, in East Lothian, founded by Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton anno 1444.
11. Dumbarton, in Dumbartonshire, founded by Isobel Countefs of Lenox, anno 1450.
12. Dunglafs, in East Lothian, founded by Sir Alexander Home of Home anno 1450.
13. Foulis, in Angusshire, founded by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, contemporary with James II.
14. St. Giles, in Edinburgh, founded by King James III. anno 1466.
15. Guthry, in Angusshire, founded by Sir David Guthry of Guthry, contemporary with James III.
16. Hamilton, in Clydesdale, founded by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow anno 1451.
17. Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, founded by Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaurs anno 1403.
18. Kilmund, in Argyleshire, founded by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow anno 1442.
19. Kirkheugh, in Fifeshire.
20. Lincluden, in Galloway, founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, contemporary with Robert III.
21. St. Mary in the Fields, in Mid-Lothian.
22. Methven, in Perthshire, founded by Walter Stewart Earl of Athol anno 1433.
23. Minniboil, in Carrick, founded by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dinnure anno 1441.

24. Restalrig, in Mid-Lothian, founded by King James V. anno 1515.
25. Rosline, in Mid-Lothian, founded by William Earl of Orkney and Caithness anno 1446.
26. Royal Chapel of Stirling, founded by Pope Alexander VI. contemporary with James IV.
27. St. Salvators, St. Andrews, in Fifeshire, founded by Bishop Kennedy anno 1458.
28. Seton, in East Lothian, founded by George Lord Seton anno 1493.
29. Semple, in Renfrewshire, founded by John Lord Semple anno 1505.
30. Tayne, in Rossshire, founded by Thomas Bishop of Ross anno 1481.
31. Trinity College, Edinburgh, founded by Queen Mary of Gueldre before 1463.
32. Tullibardine, in Strathern, founded by Sir David Murray of Tullibardine anno 1446.
33. Yester, in East Lothian, founded by Sir William de Haya of Locherward anno 1420.

HOSPITALS.

OF which there appear to have been twenty-nine, were erected either for the receiving strangers, or for maintaining poor and infirm people. They are governed by a Superior, called *Magister*.

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by Gavin Dunbar Bishop of Aberdeen anno 1531.

G

2. Bal-

2. Ballincrief, in East Lothian, founded circa 1292.
3. Berwick, in Berwickshire.
4. Brechin, in Forfarshire, founded by William de Brechin circa 1477.
5. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian.
6. Ednem, in Roxburghshire, founded by the Edmonstons of Ednem.
7. St. Germans, in East Lothian, founded circa 1296.
8. Glasgow, in Lanarkshire.
9. Houston, in Renfrewshire.
10. Holywood, in Gallowayshire, founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, circa 1383.
11. St. James, Stirling.
12. Kincardine Oneil, in Aberdeenshire, circa 1296.
13. Kingcarse, in Ayrshire, founded by K. Robert Bruce circa 1326.
14. Lanark, in Lanarkshire, founded before 1393.
15. Lauder, in Berwickshire, founded before 1296.
16. St. Leonards, in Tweeddale, founded in 1427.
17. St. Leonards, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Robert Ballantine Abbot of Holyroodhouse.
18. Legerfwood, in Berwickshire, founded before 1296.
19. St. Mary Magdalen, in West Lothian, founded before 1426.
20. Newburgh, in Buchanshire, founded by Alexander Earl of Buchan, contemporary with Alexander III.
21. St. Nicholas, in Murrayshire, founded by the Bishops of Murray.
22. Rothfan, founded before 1226.
23. Roxburgh, in Teviotdale, founded before 1296.
24. Rutherford, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1396.
25. Senewar, in Dumfrieshire, founded before 1296.
26. Soltra, in Mid-Lothian, founded by K. Malcolm IV. anno 1164.
27. Spittels, in Stirling, founded by Robert Spittel, contemporary with James IV.
28. Suggeden, in Perthshire, founded before 1296.
29. Turriff, in Aberdeen, founded by Alexander Earl of Buchan, contemporary with Alexander III.

As the Rise and Progress of the Reformation in Scotland is well known, I will therefore conclude this part of the Introduction with a Letter lately communicated to me, which relates to the subject.

“ TRAIST FREINDS,

“ AFTER maist hartly commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass
 “ incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the haill images
 “ thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and byrn thaym oppinly;
 “ and sicklyk cast down the altairs, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of
 “ monuments of idolatrye: And this ye fail not to do as ye will do
 “ us singuleir empleseur; and so committis you to the protection of
 “ God. From Edinbourygh the xii. of August 1560.

“ FAILL not bot ye tak guid heyd that
 “ neyther the dasks, windocks, nor
 “ durrifs, be ony ways hurt or bro-
 “ ken . . . eyther glassin
 “ wark, or iron wark.”

“ ARGYLL.

“ Signed JAMES STEWART.

“ RUTHVEN.”

THIS Letter is addressed on the back:

“ *To our trayst freindis the Lairds of*
 “ *Arntuly and Kimwayd.*”

N. B. For Observations on the Early Mode of Fortification in Scotland, See Introduction to No. II. of this Work.

PRINTED BY



This letter is submitted on the basis

"To our friends the Ladies of
"Franklin and Marshall."

N. B. For Opinions on the Early Mark of Forgiveness in Seal
and, See Introduction to No. 11 of this Work.

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

C A S T L E S.

HAVING made such observations as seemed proper to throw light upon the history of Religious Houses, I shall offer a few hints respecting the early mode of Fortification in Scotland.

In the counties north of Forth, where the rising grounds are uncultivated, the remains of ancient fortresses are very frequent; their construction is singular, and I think deserve notice. Some years ago, an ingenious naturalist, in the course of his researches into the mineral productions of the north of Scotland, discovered a species of Fortification, the walls of which, instead of being cemented with lime, or some other similar substance, were vitrified.

As the Pamphlet which he published on the subject, though curious, may not be in every one's hands, I shall select from it such passages as I think may be of use to travellers, in giving a short description of those

those remains, and pointing out where they are to be seen. They are commonly situated on the tops of small hills, commanding an extensive view of a level country or valley. On the summit, there is an area, varying in size according to the circumstances of the possessor having large or small flocks to protect, and more or less numerous dependents to accommodate. This area was surrounded by a wall very high and strong. The stones were run and compacted together, by the force of fire, so effectually, that most of them have been entirely melted. Those not quite run to glass are inclosed in the vitrified matter; and, in some places, the fusion has been so complete, that the ruins appear like masses of coarse glass.

THESE hills are very difficult of access, except on one side, which receives strength from the additional works. There are a few of an oval figure, strongly fortified on two sides.

WHAT he submits as his opinion with respect to the method of making these walls, I think most probable, which was the raising two parallel dikes of earth or sod in the direction of the intended wall, and of a sufficient width. In this space the fuel was put, and set on fire. The stones which are best adapted for the purpose of fusion, called the *plumb pudding rock*, are every where to be found. Here these were laid on, and, when in fusion, were kept by the frame of earth from running without the intended breadth of the wall. When raised to a proper height, the earth was removed. What confirms the opinion of the stones being thrown in without any order, is, that there does not any where appear to be a large stone, nor any laid in a particular way, or one piece which has not in some degree been affected by the fire.

THE largest of those Forts is situated on the hill of Knockfarril, to the south of the valley of Strathpeffer, two miles west from Dingwall in Rossshire. The area within the walls is about 120 paces long, and 40 broad, and is strengthened with works at each end, on the outside of the



the surrounding walls. In the inside, there appears to have been a range of habitations reared against or under the shade of the outward wall. Those on the north side, facing the sun, seem higher and larger than those on the south side, facing the north. In the middle space are two wells, which, on being cleared out, filled with water.

THERE are many detached buildings on the skirts of the hill to the south, which, from the stratum of dung found, on removing the ruins, appear evidently to be the remains of what were used for securing their cattle. From Knockfarril there is a remarkable road leading through the hills towards the north-west sea, which marks it as a place of consequence, and the residence of some powerful chief. To the east of the works, there are vitrified ruins, which extend a considerable way, in a line along the ridge of the hill. The end next the Fort seems to have joined the outer wall, and consisted either of two parallel walls, closed above with a passage between them under cover, or a high wall broad enough to walk on, and annoy the enemy, with some way to ascend at the further end. In this wall, there is the vestige of a break about the middle, over which a bridge has been laid, to be drawn up or removed, as occasion might require.

THE next Fort, in point of consequence, is on the hill of Craig Phadrick, immediately above the House of Muirtown, two miles west from Inverness, and which has this peculiar circumstance, that there have been two vitrified walls quite round the area. The inner one appears to have been very high and strong; the outer wall but low; probably the space between, was intended for securing their cattle, as there are no remains of dry stone buildings, such as are found near the rest. Several parts of this outer wall appear quite entire, sticking to the firm bare rock, where it was first run. The area within the inner wall is near 80 paces long, and 27 broad. There are two other fortified hills of this kind, about 14 miles from Inverness, called *Castle Finlay*, two miles N. E. and *Dun Evan*, two miles S. W. of the Castle of

Calder, in the shire of Nairn. The area of Dun Evan is 70 paces long, and 30 broad; that of Castle Finlay about 40 paces long, and 17 broad. Three miles from Fort Augustus is a small ruin of the same species, called *Tordun Castle*; and another more considerable on the west side of Gleneves, in Lochaber, three miles to the south of the garrison of Fort William.

BESIDES these, there are very considerable ruins at Finaven, a mile west from the Church of Aberlemny, near the high road between Brechin and Forfar, in the shire of Angus. It commands an extensive view. Its size is near 150 paces long, and 36 broad. There are, no doubt, a very great number of this kind which yet remain unexplored.

THE buildings next in antiquity, when architecture was improved, were dry stone of a conic figure, and commonly called Pictish. Of these, there are the remains of an incredible number. The stones of which they were composed were very large, and have no mark of a tool on them. At the foundation the stones are larger than the rest. Round the bottom of some of these buildings, there was a cavity within the wall, about five feet high, narrower above than below, covered with broad strong stones, and the wall carried solid from thence to the top of the building. There is but one door of entrance to these Forts, which is generally very low, and, upon an emergency, could be easily shut up. Mr. Pennant, in his voyage to the Hebrides, gives a very accurate description of some which he met with. The first he mentions is in Glenbeg, in Invernessshire. The height, by the nearest guess, may have been about 41 feet; the diameter within 33 feet near the bottom of the wall, which is there 7 feet four inches thick, growing gradually thinner as it reaches the top. The inside of this wall is quite perpendicular, but the outer side slopes in form of a cone. In the thickness of the wall are two galleries; one at the lower part, about 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches broad, at the bottom; narrowing

narrowing at the top; flagged, and also covered over with large flat stones. This gallery runs quite round, but is divided into apartments in one place with six flags placed equidistant from each other, and were accessible above, by means of a hole from another gallery. Into the lower were four entrances; above each of these were a row of holes running up to the top, divided by flags, appearing like shelves. Near the top was a circle of projecting stones, probably intended to hold the beams that formed the roof. None of the openings go through to the outside. Over the first gallery is another separated only by flags. This also went round, but without any division; the height 5 feet 6 inches, and only 20 inches wide at the bottom, covered with flags at the top. The entrance to this fabrick was a square hole on the west side; before which are the remains of a building, with a narrow opening, leading to the door. Near this is a small circle, formed of rude stones. About a quarter of a mile hence stands another building, of a similar form, but differing in the number of galleries, of which there are three; the lowest goes entirely round; 6 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches broad, and flagged above and below. The second gallery is of the same height, but the breadth only 3 feet 5 inches. The third gallery is so difficult of access, that its measurement could not be ascertained. The present height of this tower is only 24 feet 5 inches, the diameter 30, and the thickness of the lower part of the wall 12 feet 4 inches. There are also some of this kind in Caithness, which have a trench and strong rampart round them, of which I have a drawing. It has 5 rooms in the thickness of the wall, and the door to the east. Besides these I have mentioned, there are the remains of a vast number more; the stones of which having been almost entirely removed for different purposes, no idea can be formed as to height and size. To these succeeded *single towers*, which were followed by castles.

I SHALL here beg leave to subjoin a few observations, taken from Mr. Grose's Preface to his Antiquities of England and Wales, as to the

the structure of Castles ; which, although it does not, in general, apply to those of this country, yet may be useful to the traveller.

THE materials of which Castles were built varied according to the places of their erection ; but the manner of their construction seems to have been pretty uniform. The outsides of the walls were generally built with the stones nearest at hand, laid as regularly as their shapes would admit ; the insides were filled up with the like materials, mixed with a great quantity of fluid mortar, which was called by the workmen *grout work*.

THE general shape or plan of these Castles depended entirely on the caprice of the architect, or the form of the ground intended to be occupied. Neither do they seem to have confined themselves to any particular figure in their towers ; square, round, and polygonal, oftentimes occurring in the original parts of the same building.

THE situation commonly chosen was an eminence, or else the bank of a river.

THE first member of an ancient Castle was the barbican, a watch-tower, for the purpose of descrying an enemy at a distance. It seems to have had no positive place, except that it was always an outwork, and frequently advanced beyond the ditch, to which it was then joined by a draw-bridge, and formed the entrance into the Castle.

THE next in order was the ditch. This was either wet or dry, according to the circumstances of the situation. Over it was either a standing or draw-bridge leading to the ballium. Within the ditch are the walls of the ballium or outworks. The wall of the ballium, in Castles, was commonly high, flanked with towers, and had a parapet, embattled, crenellated or garretted, for the mounting of it. There were flights of steps at convenient distances ; and the parapet

pet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks, ending in round holes, called *oillets*.

WITHIN the ballium were the lodgings and barracks for the garrison and artificers, wells, chapels, and even sometimes a monastery. Large mounts were also often thrown up in this place; these served, like modern cavaliers, to command the adjacent country.

THE entrance into the ballium was commonly through a strong machicolated and embattled gate, between two towers, secured by a herse or portcullis. Over this gate were rooms, originally intended for the porter of the Castle; the towers served for the corps de garde.

ON an eminence in the center, commonly, though not always, stood the keep, or dungeon. It was the citadel, or last retreat of the garrison, often surrounded by a ditch, with a draw-bridge and machicolated gate, and occasionally with an outer wall, garnished with small towers. In large Castles, it was generally a high square tower, of four or five storeys, having turrets at each angle. In these turrets were the stair-cases, and frequently a well.

THE walls of this edifice were always of an extraordinary thickness.

HERE were the state-rooms for the Governour. The different storeys were frequently vaulted, being divided by strong arches. Sometimes, indeed, they were only separated by joists; on the top was generally a platform, with an embattled parapet, from whence the garrison could see and command the exterior works.

THE method of attack and defence of fortified places practised by our ancestors before, and even some time after the invention of gunpowder, was much after the manner of the Romans; most of the same machines being made use of, though some of them under different names.

BEFORE the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, the situation of Scotland was such, that every Baron's house was more or less fortified, according to the power and consequence of its Lord, or according to the situation of the Castle. If near Edinburgh or Stirling, where the inhabitants were more polished in their manners, and overawed by the seat of government, no more was necessary than towers capable of resisting the cursory attack of robbers and thieves, who never durst stop to make a regular investment, but plundered by surprise, and, if repulsed, instantly fled away. Such was Melville Castle. It anciently consisted of a strong built tower of *three storeys*, embattled at the top, and was sufficiently strong to resist a sudden attack, unaided by artillery, or other engines of war. But, when further removed, as in Perthshire, Invernesshire, or Aberdeenshire, then it was necessary to be better defended, and the aids of a peel or dungeon, with outer walls, moat, and wet ditch, barnakin, &c. added, to enable the powerful Lord to resist the more formidable attack of his powerful adversary. The history of Scotland, so late as the reign of the Stuart family, affords a number of melancholy instances of inveterate feuds among the greater and lesser Barons of that period, by which every mode of fortification then in use was seldom adequate to the defence of the Castle against the storm or blockade of the enraged chieftain. The Castle of Doun seems to answer this description of fortification, and has made several gallant defences, in the annals of Scotland. The third kind of fortresses we meet with in Scotland, are those situated on the borders of England, or on the sea-coasts of the kingdom, and in the western isles, and very remote places. Many of the old Castles in Scotland were situated on an island, in a deep lake, or on a peninsula, which, by a broad deep cut, was made an island. Of this kind was Lochmaben, in the stewartry of Annandale, the Castle of Closeburn in the shire of Nithsdale, the Castle of the Rive, situated on the river Dee, in the shire of Galloway, Lochleven Castle, and many others.

THIS kind of fortress was only accessible in a hard frost, or by boats, which were not easily transported, by a people destitute of good roads
and

and wheel carriages. In fact, they could only be taken by surprise or blockade; the first very difficult, the second very tedious; so that, before the use of artillery, they might be deemed almost impregnable. On that account, their situation was very desirable in the inland parts of Scotland.

ON the sea coasts of Scotland we generally find the strongest and most ancient, as well as the most impregnable Castles. These had to defend themselves from the invasion of the foreign enemy, as well as the attacks of the domestic foe. Thus, we find the Barons, whose lands extended to the sea-coast, perched, like the eagle, on the most inaccessible rocks that lay within their possessions. Of this kind was Slains Castle, Tantallon, and Dunotter, on the east coast, and Dunvegan in the isle of Sky, and Dunolly, on the west coast. These must have been most uncomfortable retreats, except to a barbarous people, or when a pressing danger forced the Baron to seek his safety in the only possible retreat left him.



INTRODUCTION

TO

PARTS III. AND IV.

ON the borders of Scotland the most powerful and warlike Chiefs of this nation had their residence. The remains of those vast piles of buildings scattered along that tract from the east to the west sea, which formerly marked the division of the two kingdoms, have hitherto been little attended to. I shall therefore endeavour to give some idea of them, by views of such as I think will be interesting: perhaps there are several equally so which I have unwillingly omitted: to those I hope some abler pencil will in a future period do justice.

That these places of strength were necessary, is obvious; it only remains for me to offer a few observations which have occurred upon visiting those venerable ruins.

The plan of the greatest number is, a square tower, defended with ditches and a drawbridge, several of them so situated that the waters of an adjoining river or lake could easily be brought round, so as to cut off all communication with the adjacent country. The under floor, or ground storey of the building, generally consisted of vaults, probably intended for the safety of their cattle or provisions, the entrance secured by iron gates and strong bolts. The access to the upper apartments was by a very narrow winding stair in the thickness of the wall, by which only one person could ascend at a time, and therefore easily defended, should the door of entrance be forced. The hall, or guard-room,

room, is placed immediately above the vaults, and occupies the whole space within the walls; the fire-place is either in the middle or at one side. These halls are arched strongly with stone, some of them decorated with rude paintings on the plaister, with the armorial bearings of the different intermarriages of the family cut in stone. In the walls round were the sleeping rooms; these had narrow slits for air and light not above three inches broad and a foot high, strongly barricadoed with iron. The windows to the hall were large, and a stone bench, in length the thickness of the wall (which is generally from nine to twelve feet) on each side: this is said to have been used as a place for their meals. The Governor had no doubt his apartments above, where the rooms are better finished. Near the door leading into the hall was the trap by which the unfortunate criminal was conveyed to his dreadful prison, situated in the midst of the wall, about four feet broad, ten feet long, and nearly twelve feet high. This trap was just of sufficient size to let a person down, and was shut by a heavy square stone, bolted down: to this horrid vault no light was admitted, and very little air except when opened to put down the prisoner's miserable subsistence. The narrow stair I have before mentioned led quite to the top of the building, where it was again carefully secured by iron grates and bolts. The watchmen who were stationed in the battlements had their apartments for themselves, perfectly separate and distinct from the rest of the building. The upper vault was the strongest, as it often happened, when every other attempt failed to gain the castle, that the enemy broke down from the roof.

As engines fit for battering down walls were not in those days in practice here, nor indeed could the hasty invader bring such with him, the amazing thickness of the wall will appear altogether unnecessary; but the mode of attack in use at the time of erecting these piles, rendered this the principal object. When an investment was made,

INTRODUCTION.

3

the neighbouring trees were cut down, and the green wood piled up as high as they could; this being set on fire, and continually fed with fuel, the heat must at last have become intolerable, had not the great thickness of the walls resisted it, during the short continuance of the enemy in the neighbourhood.

If a precipitate retreat was not necessary, the defenders were compelled to surrender, or be suffocated. To this the tragic ballad of Adam O'Gordon, in Mr. Pinkerton's selection, alludes, where the fair defendress of Towie House, to which Gordon had set fire, complains of her servant:

“ Why pow you out the ground wa stane
“ Lets in the reik to me.”

For the preservation of this beautiful little ballad, as well as many other valuable fragments of ancient Scottish poetry, this country is most justly indebted to this learned gentleman.

As the art of war advanced, we find further security necessary by out-works, but still the square tower, or keep, forms the chief. In point of architecture these buildings are very rude, large shapeless stones lying one above another without order, and windows of all different sizes and forms irregularly dispersed through the building.

With regard to the dates of their building I have been very unsuccessful; to what it is owing I shall not pretend to say; but in any of the rights or tenures of families which I have had access to, I could discover nothing which led me to fix on a date with any degree of certainty.

INTRODUCTION

The neighbouring trees were cut down, and the area was filled up as high as the earth; this being done, and constantly fed with fuel, the heat must at last have become insupportable, and the great thickness of the walls resisted it, causing the destruction of the enemy in the neighbourhood.

If a precipitate retreat was not necessary, the defenders were compelled to surrender, or to be massacred. It was the large hall of Adam O'Conor, in Mr. Fisher's library, which, where the ten soldiers of Towne House, who were taken in the first campaign of the war.

What now was the ground on which I was in the risk to me.

For the preservation of the beautiful little hall, as well as many other valuable fragments of ancient Irish poetry, this country is most justly indebted to the learned antiquary.

At the end of the war, as already we had further security, neither by one work, but with the improvement of the walls, towards the end of the point of the mountain, their position was very good, large houses, houses, they were about a quarter of a mile, and were all built of stone, and were very strong, and were all built of stone.

When I began to the date of the building, I have been very anxious to know, to what it was that I had not returned to-day, but in any of the highest houses of the town, which I have had seen to, I could not count nothing which led me to fix on a date with any degree of certainty.

P R E F A C E.

I Should be guilty of the greatest ingratitude were I not to embrace this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the favours I have received from several persons, whose generous patronage was of the most essential service, and who with the utmost readiness pointed out objects, which from their situation otherwise would, notwithstanding the anxiety with which I searched for them, have passed totally unobserved.

To Richard Gough, Esq. for his good wishes, and the truly learned Mr. Pinkerton for his kind advice, I shall always think myself under the greatest obligations.

To Robert Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell, I owe much, who, joined to his hospitable reception of a stranger, with indefatigable industry sought and accompanied me to places where few have ever trod before in search of antiquity.

To Robert Fergusson, Esq. of Craigdarroch, I have reason to be grateful, for his ready offer of every assistance in his power.

To Dr. Clapperton of Lochmaben, a most ingenious man and an able antiquary, I am justly indebted for some valuable anecdotes.

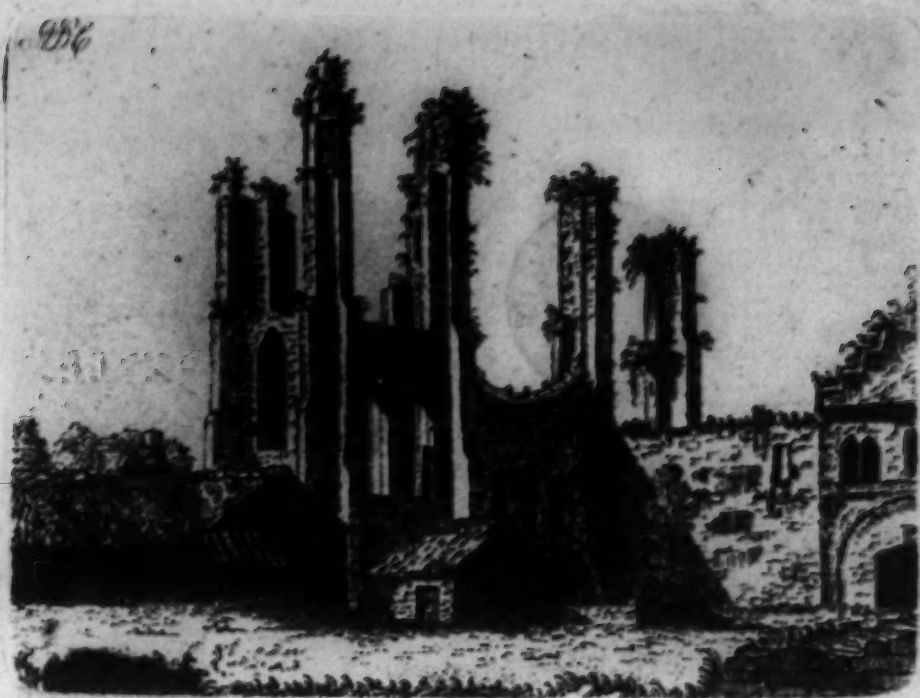
To Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Greenlaw, for whose assistance I shall ever retain a grateful remembrance.

To the Rev. Mr. Thomson of Dundrennan I acknowledge myself much obliged, as I am to Mr. Henderson of Cumlangum, and Mr. Clapperton of Annan.

To Mr. Paton of Edinburgh my best thanks are due, for his attention in giving me every information his valuable collection of books and tracts afforded. In short, the public at large, with those Gentlemen I have already mentioned, and others of my particular friends, deserve, and always shall have my sincere good wishes for that countenance they have given to my labours, which, when I consider the powerful competitors I have at present, was a bold undertaking.

If I have not succeeded myself, I have at least the merit of pointing out a road by which the Gentlemen now engaged in illustrating the beauties of this remote corner of the island, will deserve its highest praise; and as a lover of that country where my best days have been spent, I shall rejoice at every future attempt to shew it to the best advantage.





ABERBROTHOCK.

PLATE I.

CALLED also ABERBROTH, and ARBROATH, in the County of Forfar or Angus, is situated on the sea shore, near the promontory of the *Red-head*.

THIS Monastery, reckoned one of the richest in Scotland, was founded by King William the Lion in the year 1178, and consecrated to the memory of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Monks were of the order of the Tyronenses, and brought from Kelso.

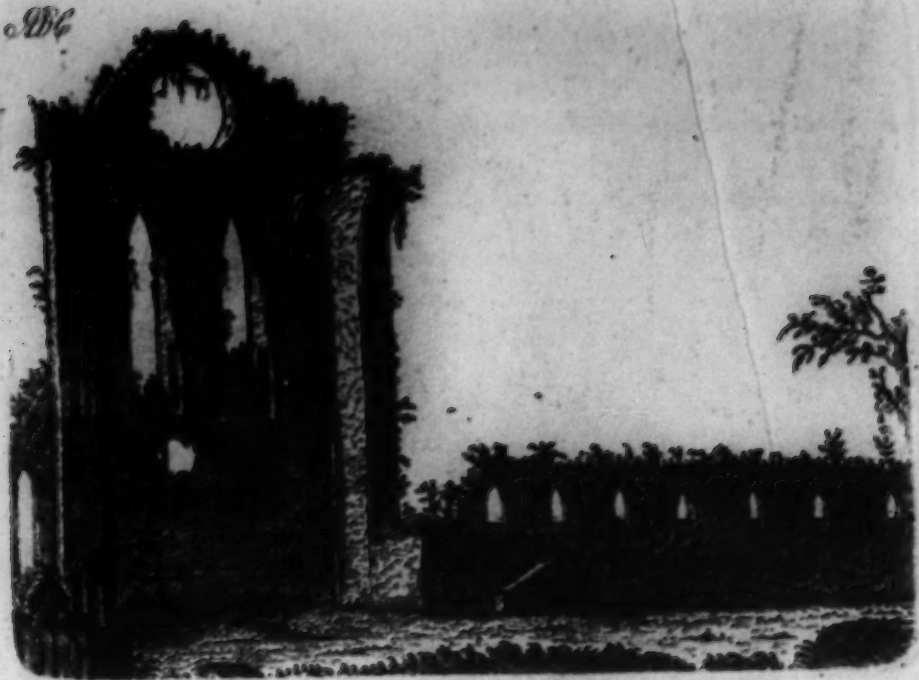
THIS View is from the N. W.



CALLER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, and the Attorney General is the only one who can be called to the attention of the Court.

The Court is the only one who can be called to the attention of the Court.

The Court is the only one who can be called to the attention of the Court.



ABERBROTHOCK

PLATE II.

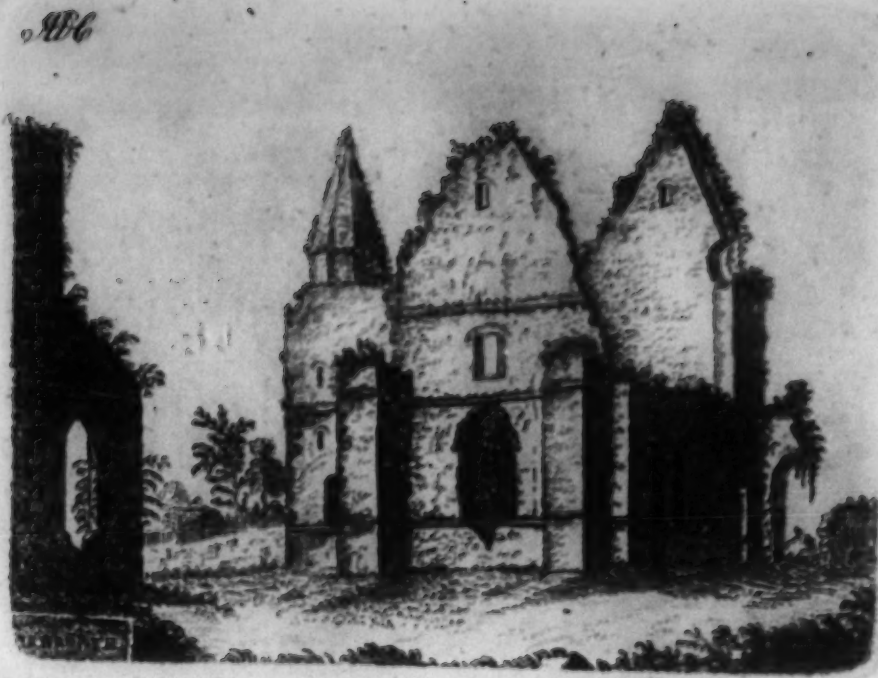
THE first Abbot of this place was *Reynaldus*, a Monk of Tyrone. To him succeeded *Henricus*, a professed Monk of Kelso, both of whom were declared, by *John* Abbot of Kelso, free from his jurisdiction. *Bernardus*, also an Abbot here, was Chancellor under K. Robert Bruce, and afterwards created bishop of the Isles.

THE famous *Cardinal Bethune*, who was murdered in the castle of St. Andrews, was the last Abbot of *Aberbrothock*.

IN April 1320, the parliament was held here, where the Scottish Barons dictated their spirited letter to Pope John, signifying their determined resolution never to submit to the yoke of England.

THIS View is the Chapter-house, as seen from the south.





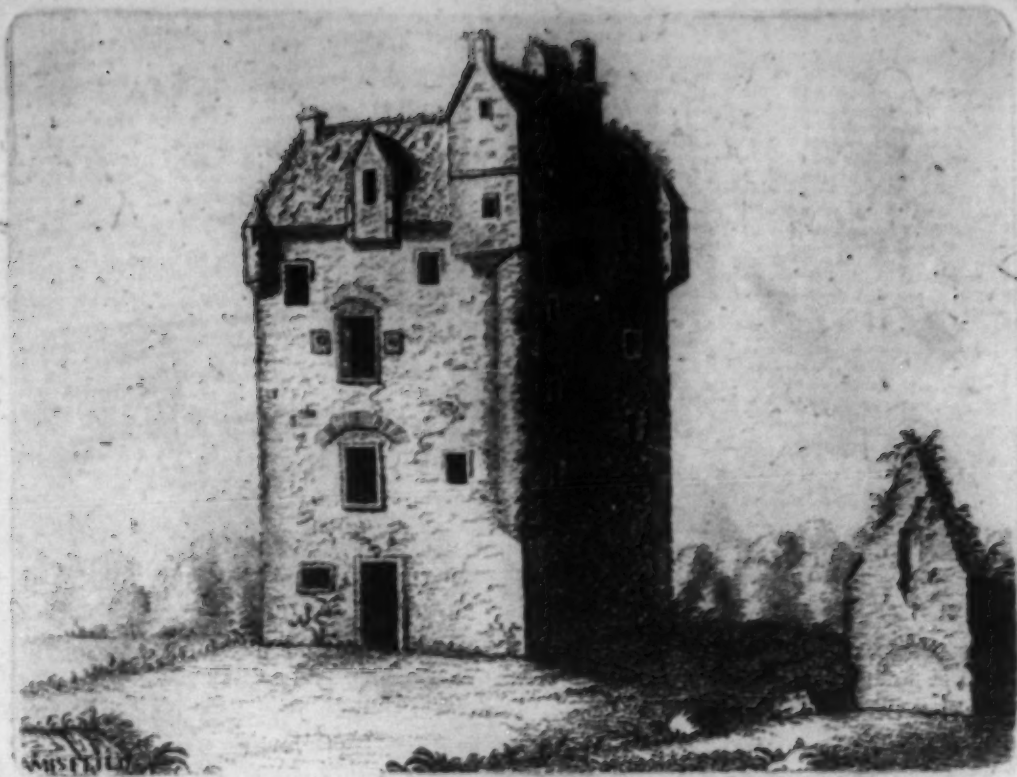
A B E R B R O T H O C K.

P L A T E III.

IN 1608, this Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of James Marquis of Hamilton. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom it was purchased by Patrick Maule of Panmure, ancestor to the Earl of Panmure, whose estates are now possessed by the Honourable William Ramsay-Maule, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.

ANNEXED to this Abbey was the right of patronage of thirty-four parish-churches. The revenues amounted, at the Reformation, to L. 2483 : 5 : 0 Scots money, and in wheat, barley, &c. 5459 Scots bolls.

THIS View is from the N.



A M I S F I E L D,

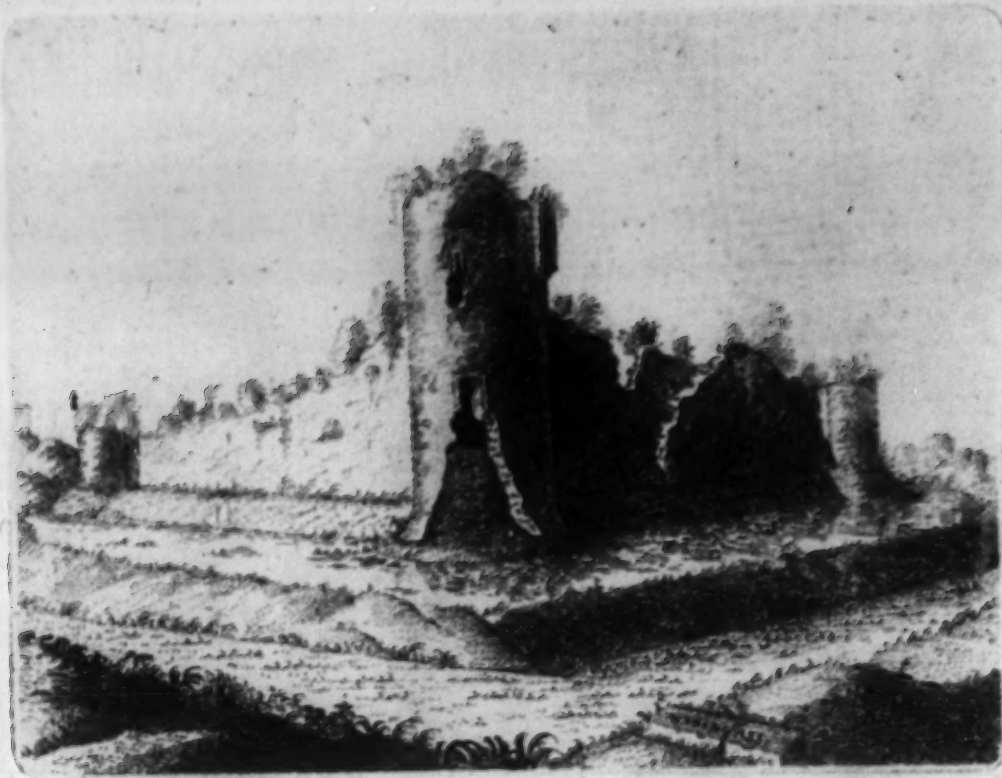
ABOUT five miles from Dumfries, near the banks of the river Nith, was the ancient baronial Castle of the family of Chartres. The first of that family we find mentioned was Robert de Charteris, who lived in the reign of William the Lion, about the year 1165. Sir Robert Charteris, great grandson of the above Robert, was a donator to the monastery of Kelso in 1266. Sir Andrew Charteris, of Amisfield, was deprived of his estate by Edward I. anno 1296; and his son Sir William attended Bruce to Dumfries when he flew the Red Cummyng, in 1306. In 1342 Sir Thomas, son of Sir William, was appointed by King David II. Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Sir John Charteris was Warden of the West March for some time in the reign of James VI.

King Charles erected the village of Amisfield into a burgh or barony, with weekly markets, annual fairs, &c.

This View is from the S. W. 1788.

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8851 W 2nd Avenue, West, N.Y.



AUCHINCASS CASTLE,

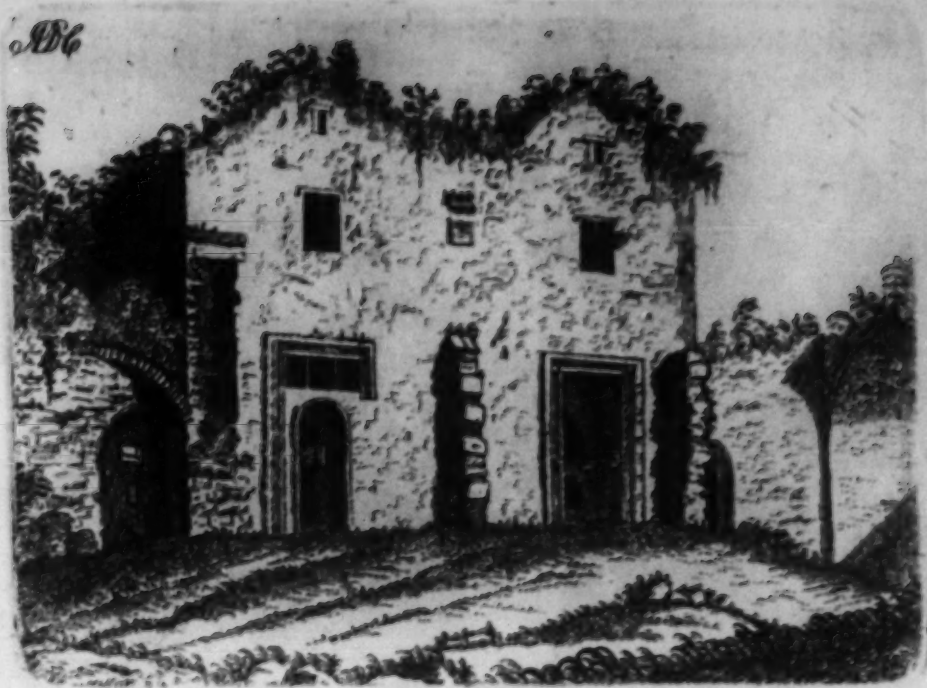
IN Evandale, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, about two miles S. W. from Moffat, is situated on a rising ground, surrounded with a morass. It consisted of a square, composed of four curtains, and castlets or turrets at the four corners, with a keep, the whole encompassed with a double ditch full of water.

From the stile of building it evidently appears to have been erected about the time of Edward I. when this mode of fortification was first introduced into Scotland.

According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by many circumstances, this was the residence of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, nephew to King Robert Bruce: it afterwards became the property of a very old family, the *Johnstons* of Corhead. The present possessor is ——— Millagan, Esq.

Within a small distance of this place are the remains of an extensive Roman camp, which was Agricola's third encampment in Caledonia.

This View is from the S. E. 1788.

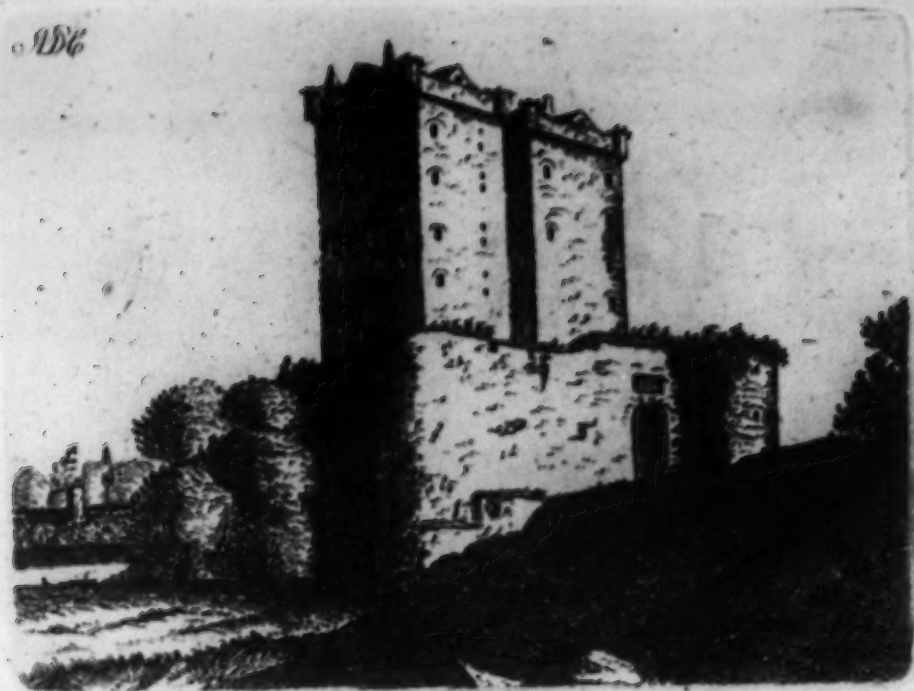


BALMERINOC H.

IN Fifeshire, upon the Frith of Tay, about four miles above Dundee, was an Abbey remarkable for the beauty of its structure, founded by King Alexander II. and his mother Ermergarda, in the year 1229, for Monks of the *Cistertian* order, who were brought from Melrose with their first Abbot Alanus.

THIS House was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *St. Edward*.

AFTER the Reformation, *Balmerinoch* was erected into a temporal Lordship by King James VI. in favour of Sir James Elphinston of Barnton, Secretary of State.



B O R T H W I C K.

BORTHWICK Castle, situated in Mid Lothian, about 11 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, was a strong hold built by William, the first Lord Borthwick, in consequence of leave granted him by charter under the great seal of King James I. in the year 1430.

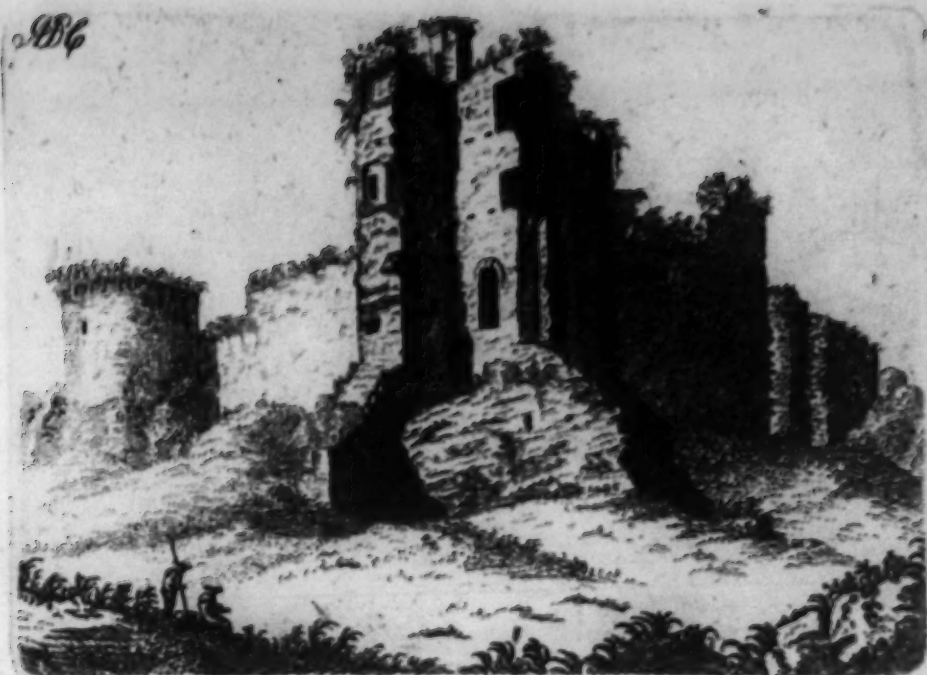
William, the second Lord, made a considerable figure. The third Lord, also named William, was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, and King James IV. their Royal leader, at the fatal battle of Flodden, in the year 1513. John, the eighth Lord, during the civil war, held out his Castle of Borthwick against Cromwell, but at last, for want of relief, was obliged to surrender. To this Castle, Bothwell and Queen Mary fled, when unable to make head against their enemies; but, being followed by Lord Hume, and the place invested, they were under the necessity of making their escape, which they effected with difficulty, and took refuge in Dunbar Castle. The situation of Borthwick is extremely fine, surrounded with hills clothed with wood.



B E A U L I E U.

THIS Priory, commonly called BEWLY, is situated upon the river of the same name, in Rosshire, about eleven miles from Inverness, and was founded, according to Fordun, in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of *Vallis Caulium*, by *John Bisset*, whose charter is confirmed by Pope Gregory III.

AT the Dissolution of Monasteries, Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, acquired this Priory from the last Prior; to which family it at present belongs.



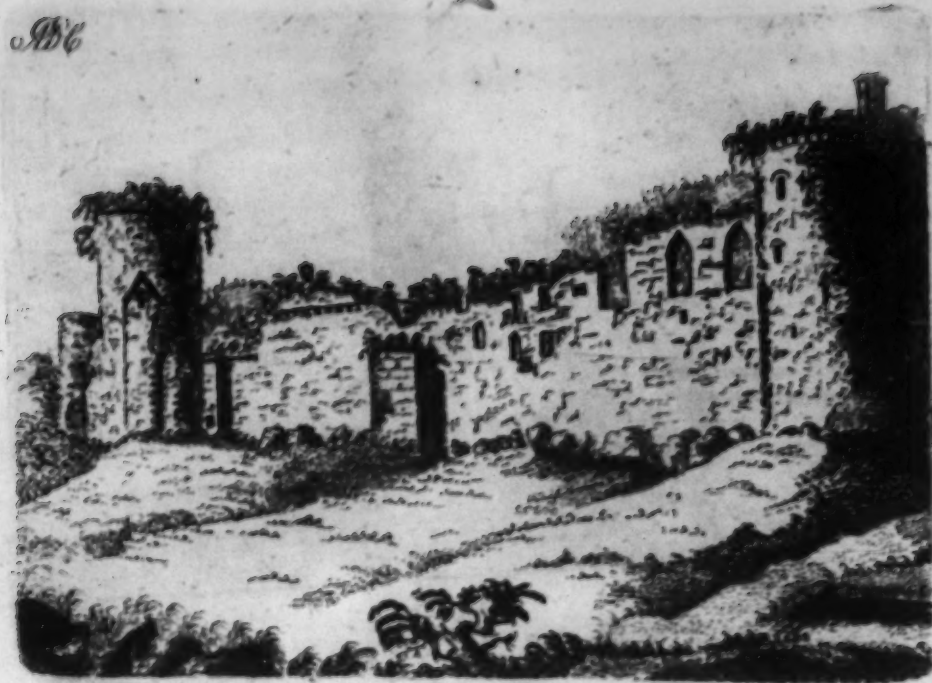
B O T H W E L L

P L A T E I.

IN Clydesdale, near the river Clyde, stands the remains of Bothwell, once a large Castle. As early as the year 1270, mention is made of this place, in a writ by Walterus de Moravia, to the Monks of Dryburgh, granting a discharge of certain multures.

Sir Andrew de Moravia Dominus de Bothwell was one of the first who joined Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of Scotland. He fell at Stirling in 1297. His son Sir Andrew joined Robert Bruce upon his first asserting his claim to the crown, and continued with him through all his various changes of fortune. He afterwards married the King's sister. Upon the accession of David Bruce, he still adhered firmly to their interest: and, during the absence and minority of the King, was chosen Regent and Governour.

This View is from the N. E.

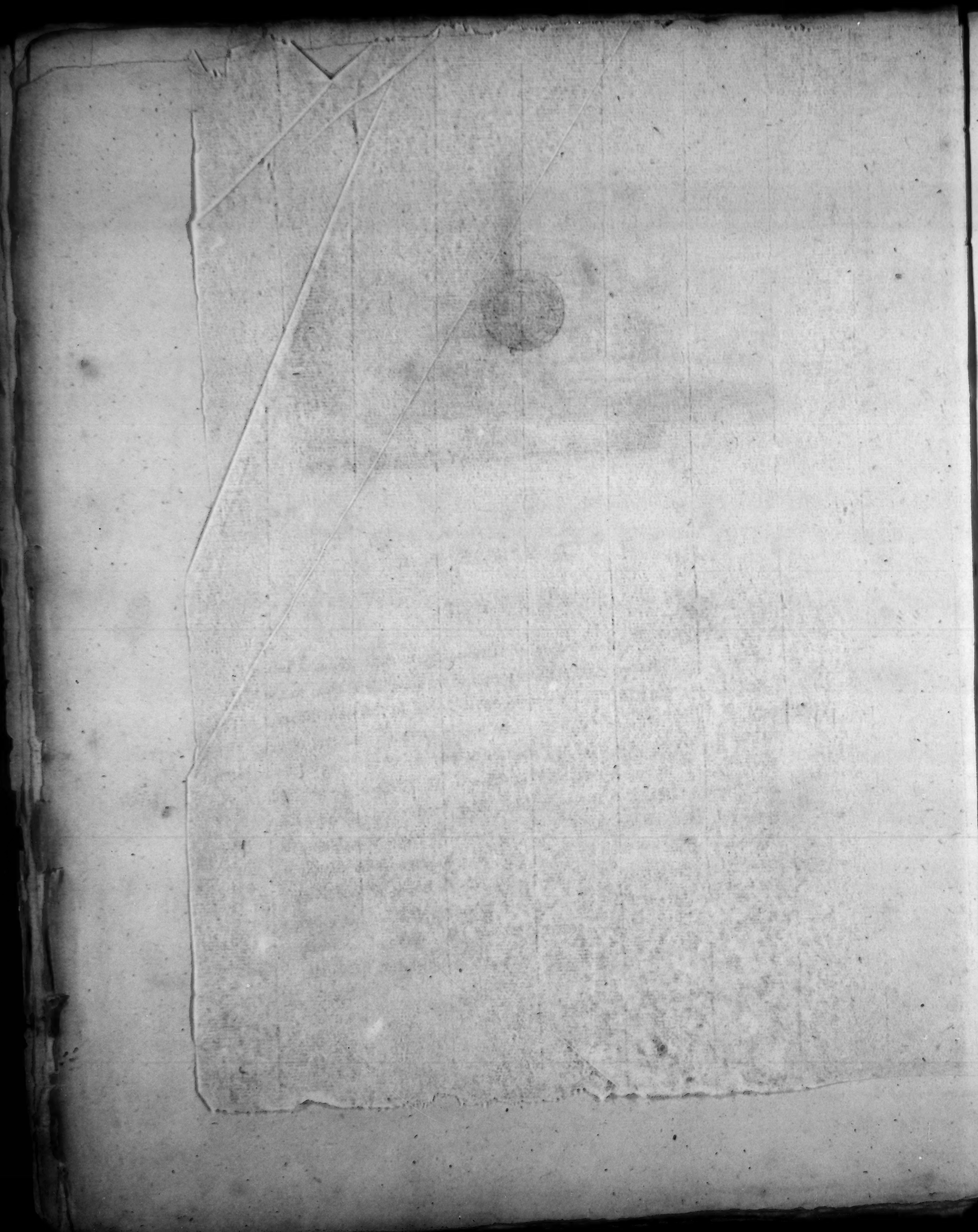


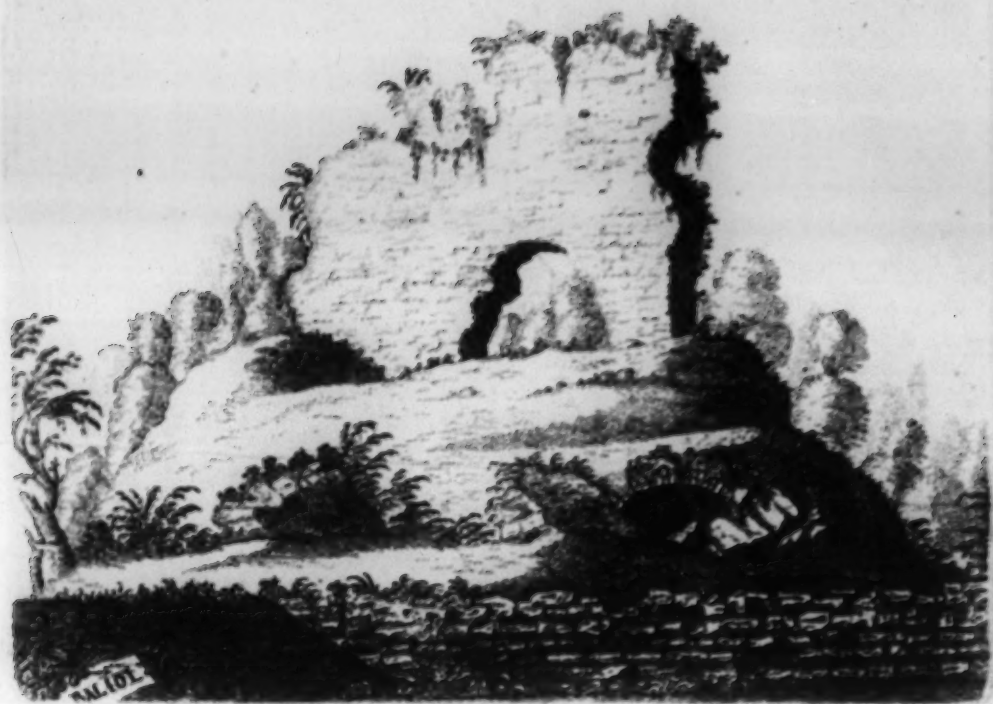
B O T H W E L L.

P L A T E II.

AFTER the famous battle of Bannockburn anno 1314, Humphry de Bohun Earl of Hereford fled to this Castle, then in the hands of the English; but it was soon reduced by Edward Bruce; and Hereford, with many others who had taken refuge there, were made prisoners. In 1336, it was taken by the Scots, with some French auxiliaries under the Earl of March, Sir William Keith, and Sir William Douglas; but was soon after abandoned to King Edward III. who resided there for some time. The following year, the Castle was again reduced by Patrick Earl of March and the Guardian Sir William Douglas. This was the seat of the brave Earl of Forfar, who died of the wounds he received from the rebels, after being made prisoner and quarter granted him at the battle of Dunblane 1715. The Castle and lands now belong to Douglas of Douglas.

This View is from the S.





B U I T L E .

PLATE I.

CALLED by Fordun *Castrum de Botba*, or *Butbe*, is situated in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Galloway, on the water of Urr, about fifteen miles from Dumfries; was the residence of Alan Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, who died anno 1233; his daughter, Dervorguil, married John de Baliol, Lord of Bernard Castle.

John Baliol, King of Scotland, often resided here: the mote of Urr, in the neighbourhood, still very entire, was the seat of judgment belonging to the family.

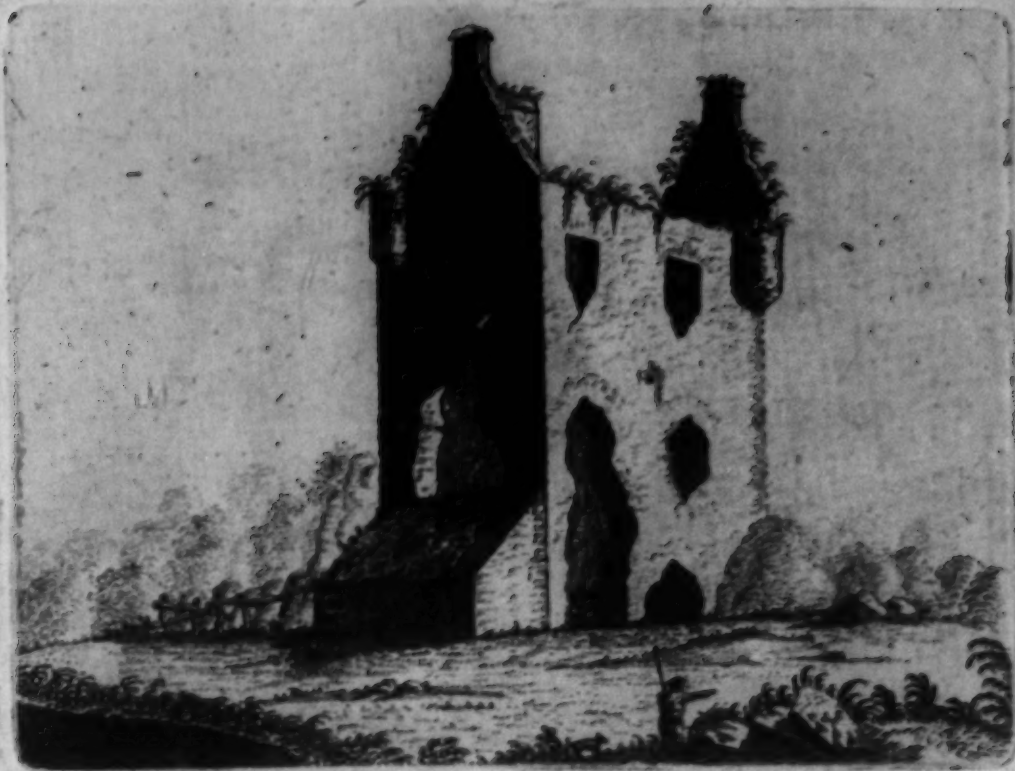
Anno 1334 Edward Baliol granted to Edward III. the shire and town of Dumfries, and great part of Galloway, reserving only to himself the castles of Buittle, Kenmore and Kirkgunzeon.

This fragment, except some vaults beneath, is all that remains of the old Castle.

The Castle is also called *Crag-an-ard*, and sometimes Bernaed, from the Gaelic, *Bar-an-ard*, high or steep face of a hill.

In Yorkshire there is a castle of the name of Barnard, which likewise belonged to the family of Baliol.

This View was taken from the E. 1788.



B U I T L E .

P L A T E II.

ABOUT the end of the thirteenth century the English, under the command of Sir Ingram Umfraville, having been defeated by Edward Bruce, the King's brother, took refuge in this Castle, where they were pursued and besieged: Sir Ingram sent to England for a reinforcement, but in their march they were cut to pieces by a small detachment sent by Edward to intercept them, in a glen, or narrow pass, nine leagues distant from the Castle. This defeat occasioned a surrender, and the garrison were allowed to march out with the honours of war. When Edward Baliol fled to England in 1339, this Castle came to the Herrice family, where it continued for a considerable time.

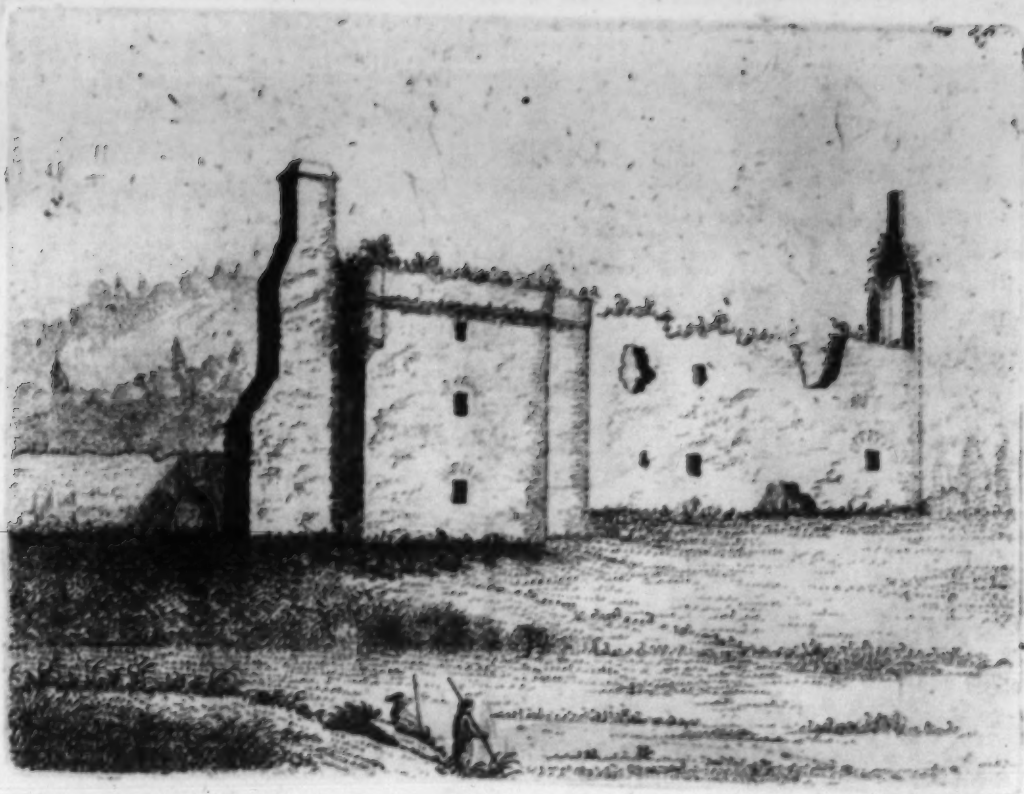
During the minority of James VI. the Castle having become ruinous, a new one was built by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, as a security against the plunderers of Anandale.

What remains of this is the subject of the second plate. It appears to have been well defended with ditches, drawbridge and outworks, now almost levelled with the ground.

These scattered ruins, with the adjacent fields, belong to George Maxwell, of Munshes.

From the W. 1788.

Maxwell of Glasgow
From the 17 1888



N O R T H B E R W I C K .

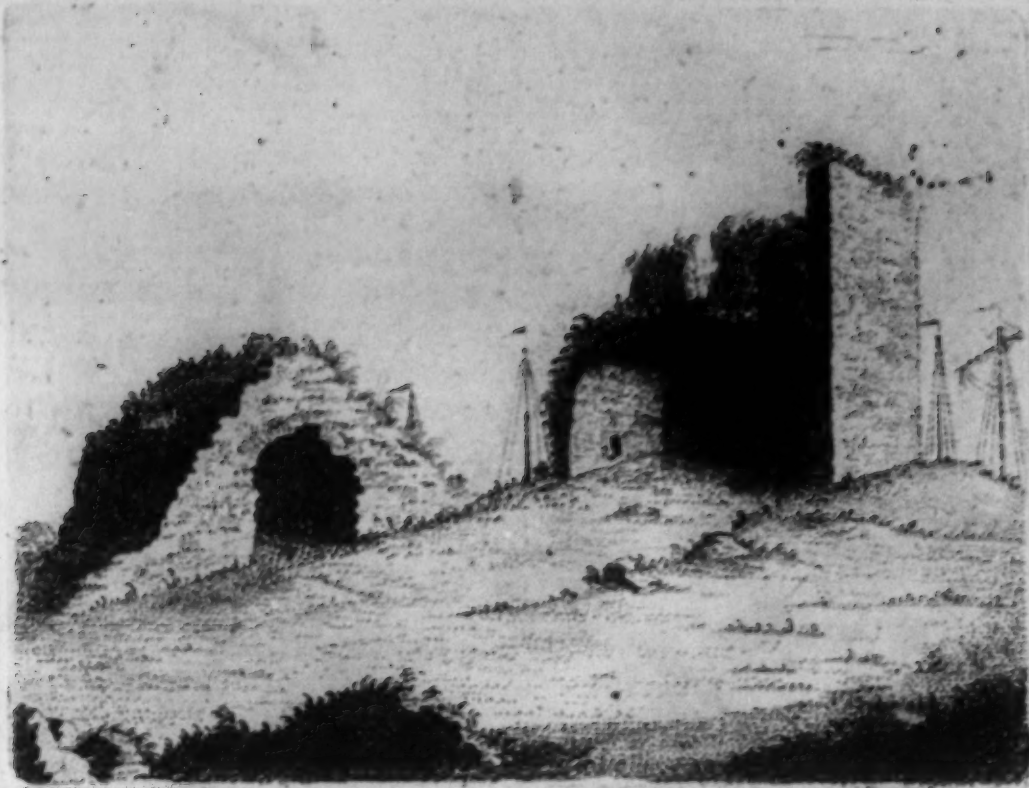
P L A T E I .

ON the sea coast in the shire of Haddington, about twenty miles east from Edinburgh, was a Priory consecrated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Malcolm, son of Duncan Earl of Fife, in the year 1216, for nuns of the Benedictine order. Anno 1266, Adam de Kilconath comes de Carrick confirms to the nuns of this house the donation of the patronage of the church of Kilconchar, formerly given them by his predecessors, which was afterwards confirmed by Gamelinus, Bishop of St. Andrew's in the year 1271. In the year 1532 Dame Isobel Home, of the family of Polwart, Priores of this place, gave to Alexander Home, in fee, the tiend sheaves of the church of Largo in Fife; and in 1555 Dame Margaret Home, of the same family, then Priores, gave to Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, and his heirs, a tack of the Parsonage tiends of Logie, in the diocese of Dumblane.

The lands of Methritch and Kirkamaston, with the churches of Mayboil and Kilbride, &c. belonged to this place.

This place belongs to Sir Hugh Dalrymple.

The View here given was taken from the N. E.



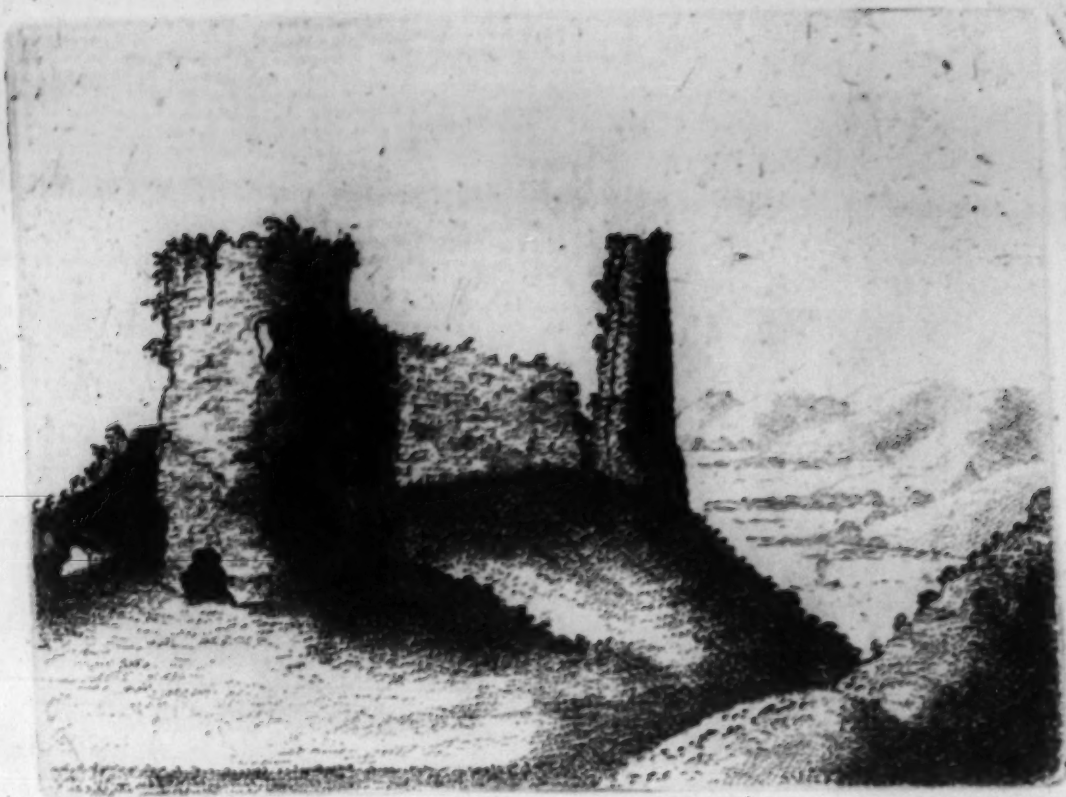
NORTH BERWICK CHURCH.

PLATE II.

THIS Church, belonging to the Priory, is situated on a narrow neck of land stretching into the sea, adjoining to the harbour of North Berwick.

The sea has washed down great part of it to the east, and almost cut off the communication with the village.

This View was taken from the N. E.



B E R W I C K C A S T L E,

SITUATED on the north side of the Tweed, where it falls into the sea, is a fortress of great antiquity and strength. The first mention of Berwick is made by Hector Boethius, in the history of the reign of King Donald, successor to Kinneth II. who died in 858.

This was one of the Castles delivered up by William the Lion to Henry II. 1174, and afterwards restored by Richard I. anno 1189.

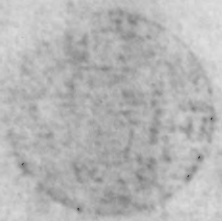
In the reign of Alexander II. this Castle was stormed by King John. Anno 1292 the final hearing of the competition for the Crown of Scotland was held in the hall of this Castle, when Baliol was declared King.

1296, the Nobles of Scotland swore fealty to Edward, and renounced their alliance with France.

In 1306 the Countess of Buchan, who had placed the Crown upon Bruce's head, was for this offence confined by Edward I. in this fortress, in a wooden cage.

Anno 1334, the Castle, town and county of Berwick, were granted by Edward Baliol to Edward III. to be annexed to the Crown of England for ever.

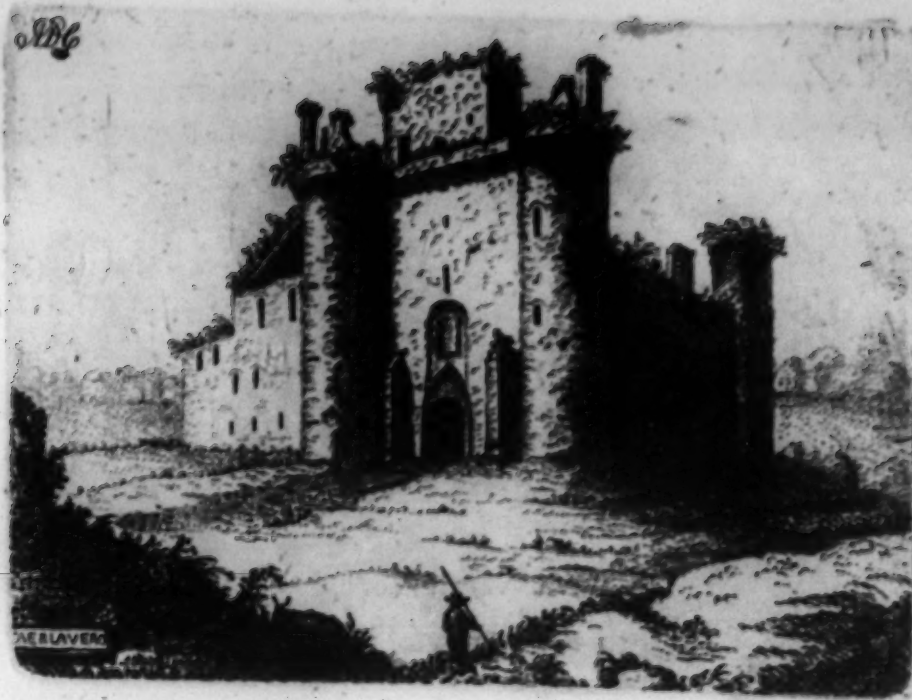
This View is taken from the N. E. 1789.



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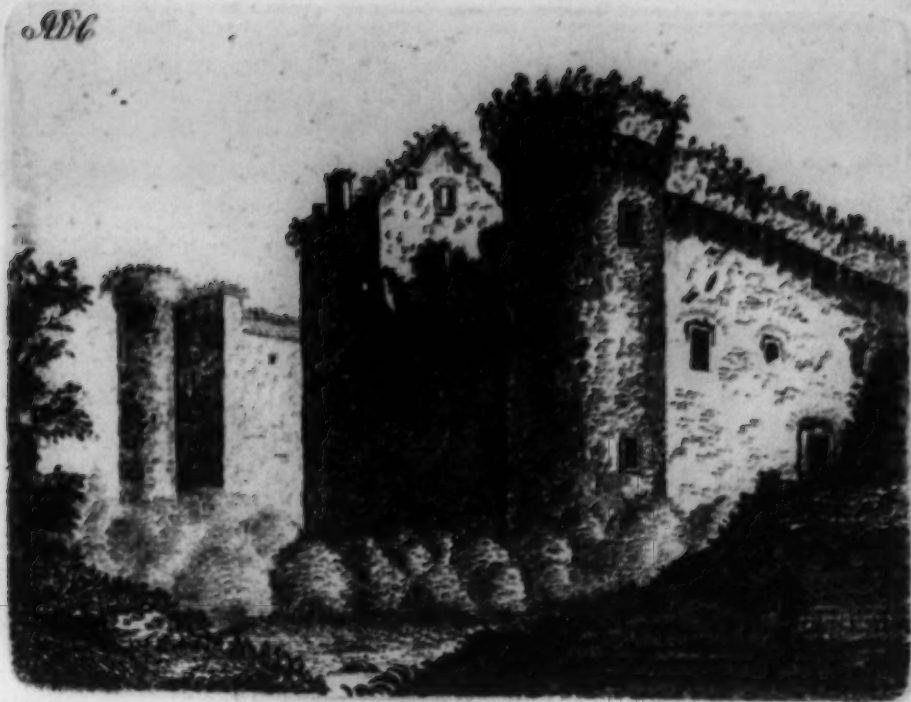


C A E R L A V E R O C,

A Border-house formerly belonging to the Maxwells or Machufwells near Dumfries. It is situated in a flat, and has been surrounded with a moat. The building is of an uncommon figure, being triangular, with round towers at the angles. The gateway is placed betwixt two towers, at one of the corners, and has been properly defended, according to the mode of fortification used at that time.

This Castle has suffered many sieges. The first we find recorded was by Edward I. in the year 1306, when he summoned above 100 Barons, with their dependents, to meet him for that purpose. To such a force the Castle was obliged to surrender. The following year saw it again in the possession of the Scots, who, after a long siege, were once more driven from its walls. It was afterwards regained, abandoned, demolished, and rebuilt several times.

So late as the time of Cromwell, it appears to have been an object worth contending for.



C R A G M I L L O R.

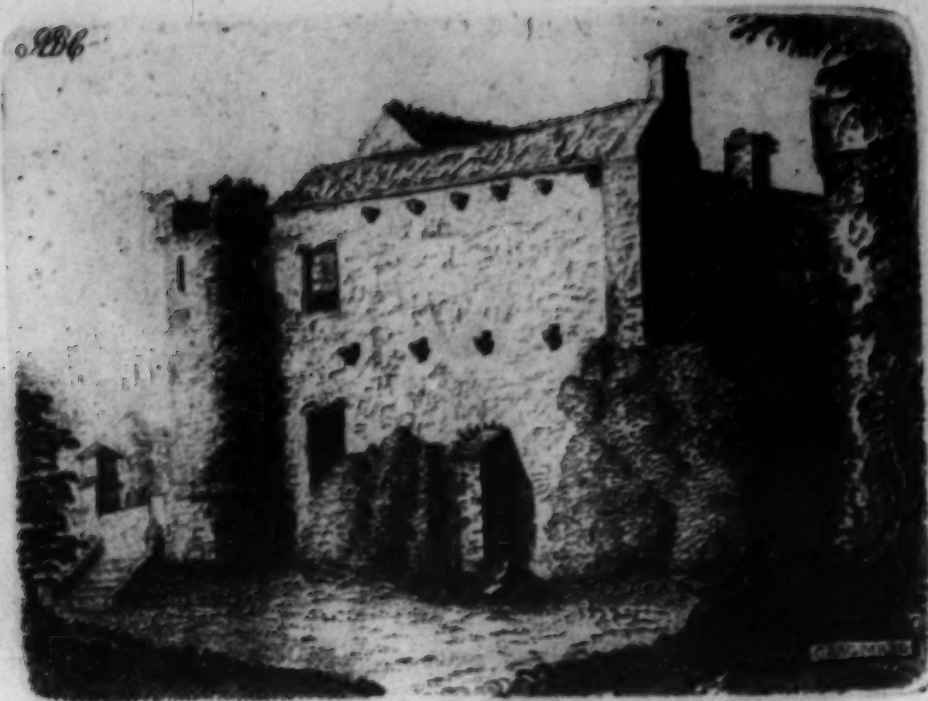
P L A T E I.

THIS Castle, called by Lefslie and Buchanan Crag Millarium, is situated on a rising ground about three miles south from Edinburgh. It was of old a famous fortrefs, belonging, in time of war, to the King, as no subject was allowed to build castles or strong holds on any other condition.

From Haddington's Collections it appears there was a charter of mortification granted in the reign of Alexander II. anno 1212, *a Willielmo filio Henrici de Craig Millar*, by which he gives in pure and perpetual alms to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, *quondam toftum terre in Craig Millar, in australi parte, que ducit villa de Niddreif, ad ecclesiam de Liberton, quem Henricus de Edmonstoun de me tenet.*

Craig Millar afterwards became the property of John de Capella, from whom it was purchased by Sir Symon Preston in 1374. Willielmus, a successor of Sir Symon, was a member of the Parliament which met at Edinburgh 1st of June 1478: He had the title of Domine de Craig Millar.

This View is from the S. E.



C R A G M I L L O R.

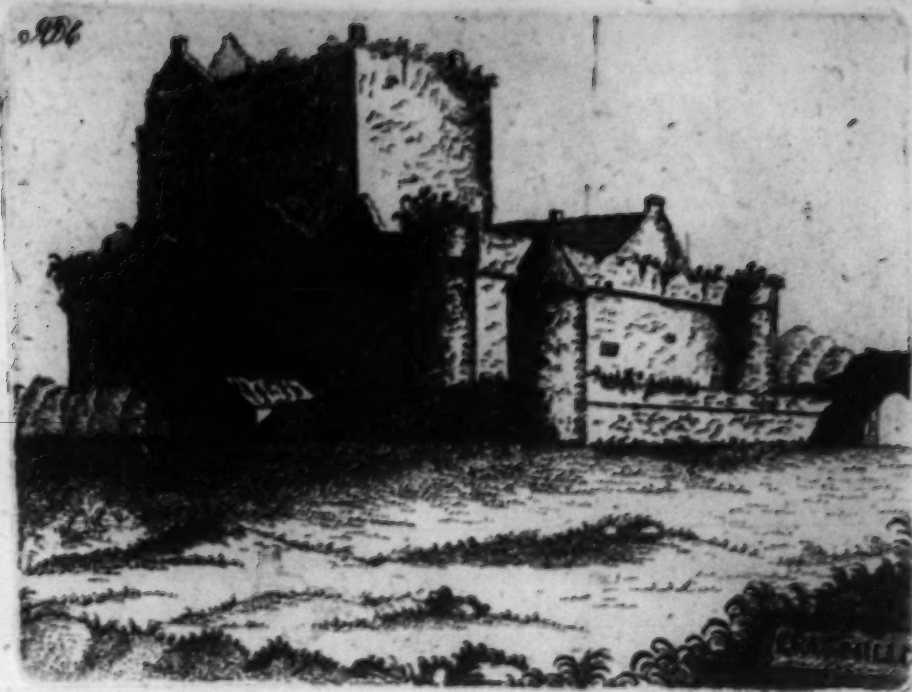
P L A T E I I.

THE Prestons continued in possession of this Castle almost 300 years, and, during that period, often held the highest rank in the magistracy of Edinburgh.

In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother of King James III. was confined here for a considerable time. It was likewise the residence of King James V. for some months, during his minority, when he left Edinburgh Castle on account of the plague: And here the Queen Dowager, by the favour of Lord Erskine, his constant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young Monarch, whilst the Duke of Albany, the governour, was in France.

Queen Mary, after her return in 1551, made this castle often her residence. Her French retinue were at a small village in the neighbourhood, which still retains the name that circumstance gave it, of Petit France.

This View is part of the S. W. corner.

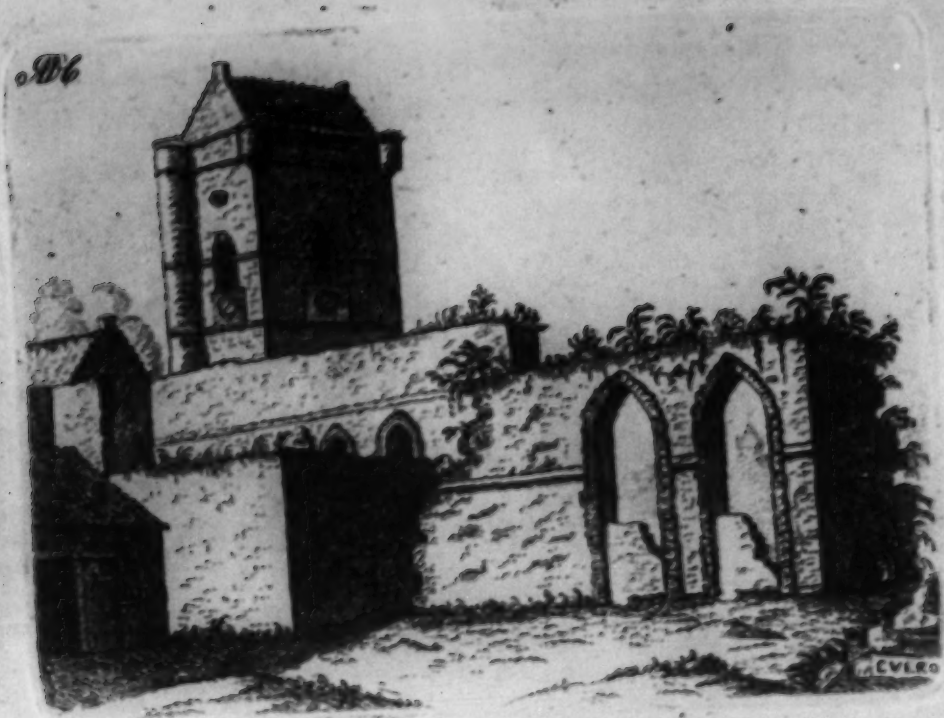


C R A G M I L L O R.

P L A T E , III.

THE front, of which this is a view, is to the north, with a barnik or thick rampart wall 30 feet high, with turrets and parapets. On the principal gate is a date 1427. Whether this is the time when that part was built, or a future repair, is uncertain. There are a great variety of apartments. The hall is large, and well lighted, considering the mode of ancient times. On the east side are blazoned the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbougle, and Otterburn of Redford, with whom the Prestons were nearly connected. The apartment shewn as that occupied by Mary is very small, being only seven feet by five.

About the time of the Restoration, this Castle and lands came to the family of Gilmour.



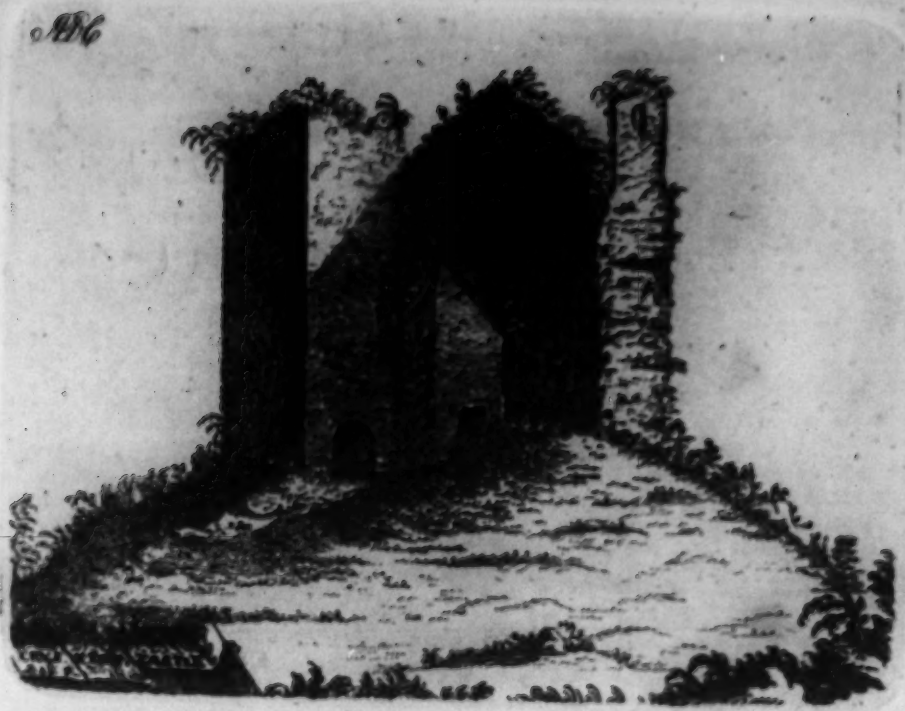
C U L R O S S,

IN the shire of Perth, situated upon the Frith of Forth, was an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife in the year 1217, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf the Confessor.

THE Monks of this house were of the Order of Cisterians, and brought from Kinlofs.

THE last Abbot was Alexander son to Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. In the year 1604, Sir James, brother to the above mentioned Alexander, was created Lord Colville of Culross, to whom K. James VI. gave this Abbey.

It now belongs to the Earl of Dundonald.

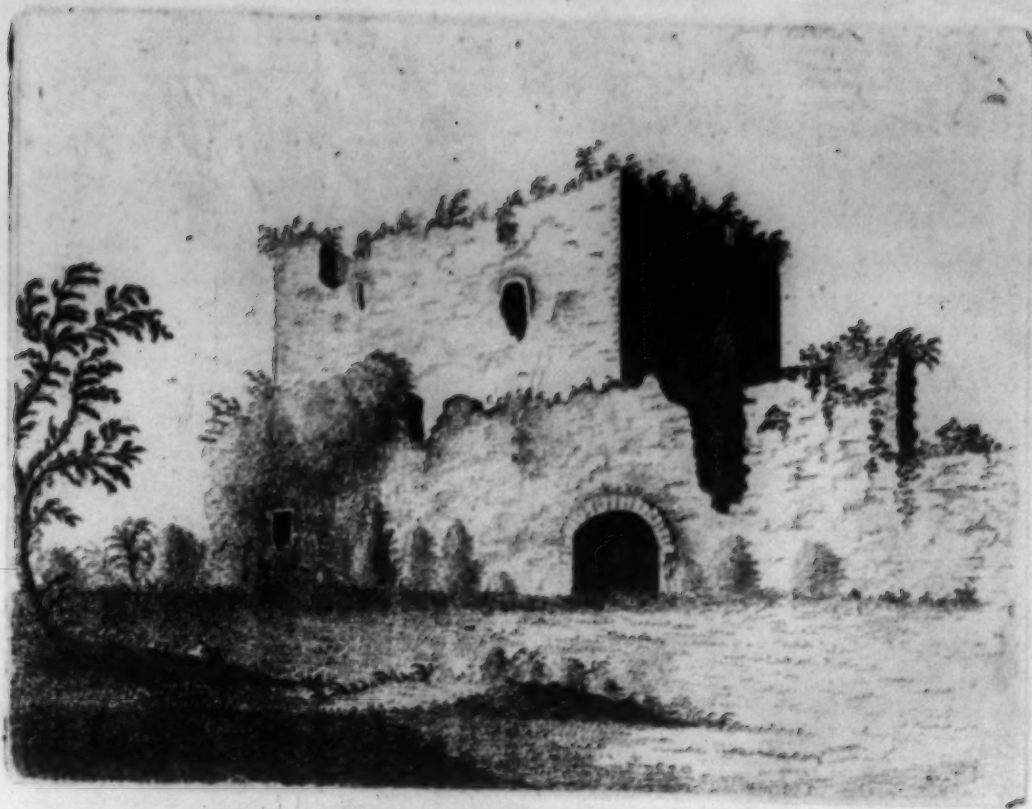


C R U I X T O N .

CRUIXTON CASTLE, in the shire of Renfrew, about two miles from Paisley, is situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive view of a well cultivated country.

Nothing remains of this once magnificent building, except the fragment of a square tower. It is not known by whom this Castle was built; but these lands were long in the possession of the Croc's, once a powerful family in this county.

In the reign of Malcolm II. the estate went to the family of Stewart, afterwards Earls and Dukes of Lennox, by a marriage with the heiress of Robert de Croc.



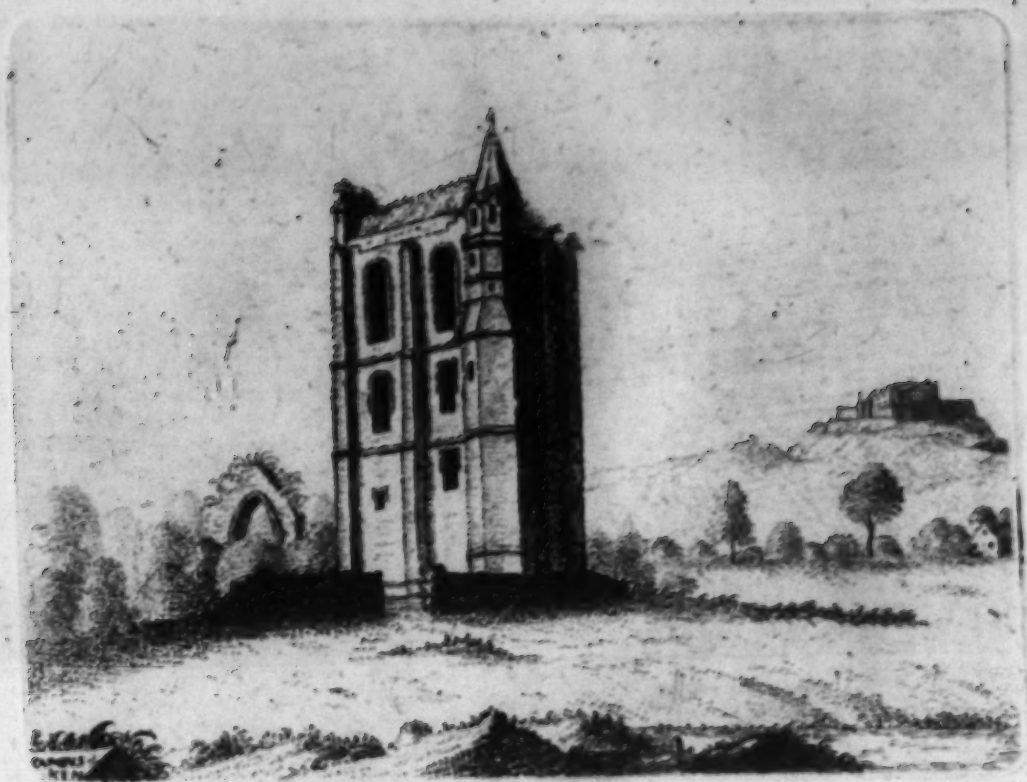
CATHCART CASTLE,

IN Renfrewshire, is situated on an eminence upon the banks of the river Cart, which joins Clyde near Renfrew. This was the family residence of the Cathcarts as early as the reign of King William the Lion, who succeeded to the Crown in the year 1165.

The first of the family who appears upon any record, is Reynaldus de Kethcart, who is a witness to a charter of *Alanus filius Walteri dapiferi domini Regis*, of the patronage of the church of Kethcart to the monastery of Paisley, anno 1178. This barony continued in the family till about the year 1547, when it was sold by Allan, third Lord Catchcart, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, to Gabriel Semple, a younger son of John Lord Semple.

Near this Castle lies the village of Langside, memorable for the defeat given to Queen Mary's troops by those of her son King James VI. under the command of James Earl of Murray, Regent, anno 1568; from this field she fled precipitately into England, where she found a prison during the remainder of her life.

In this battle Allan, fourth Lord Cathcart, fought in the King's army.



C A M B U S K E N N E T H,

IN the shire of Clackmannan, upon the north side of the river Forth, about half a mile from Stirling, was an Abbey founded by King David I. anno 1447, for canons regular, which were brought here from Aroise, in the province of Artois. The Abbot was formerly designed, in the subscriptions of old charters, *Abbates de Striveling*, from its vicinity to that place. This was one of the richest Abbacies in Scotland, from the liberality of Kings, Nobles, Bishops, and Barons, who for near 200 years were adding to its wealth by rich oblations and endowments.

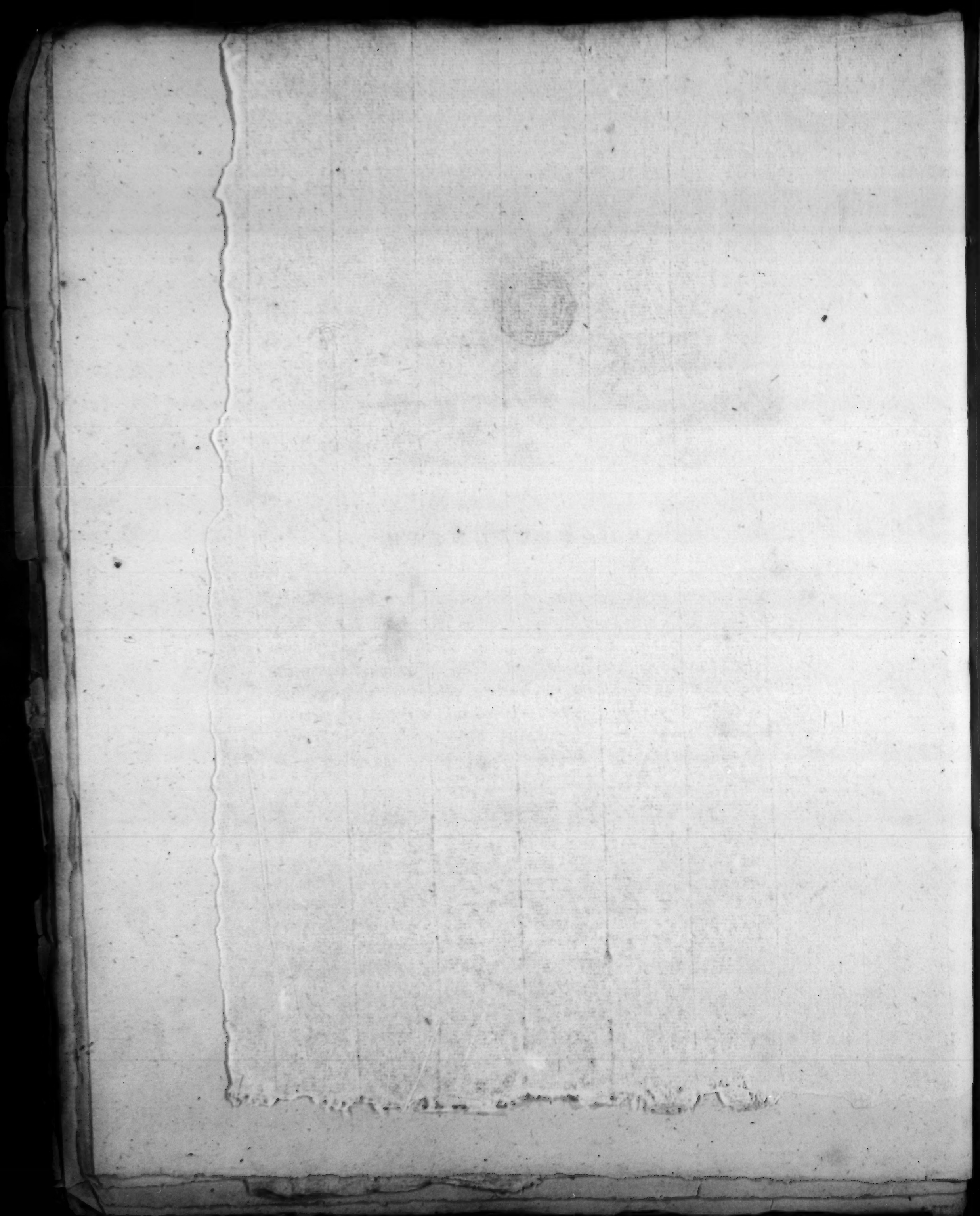
The first Abbot was Alfridus.

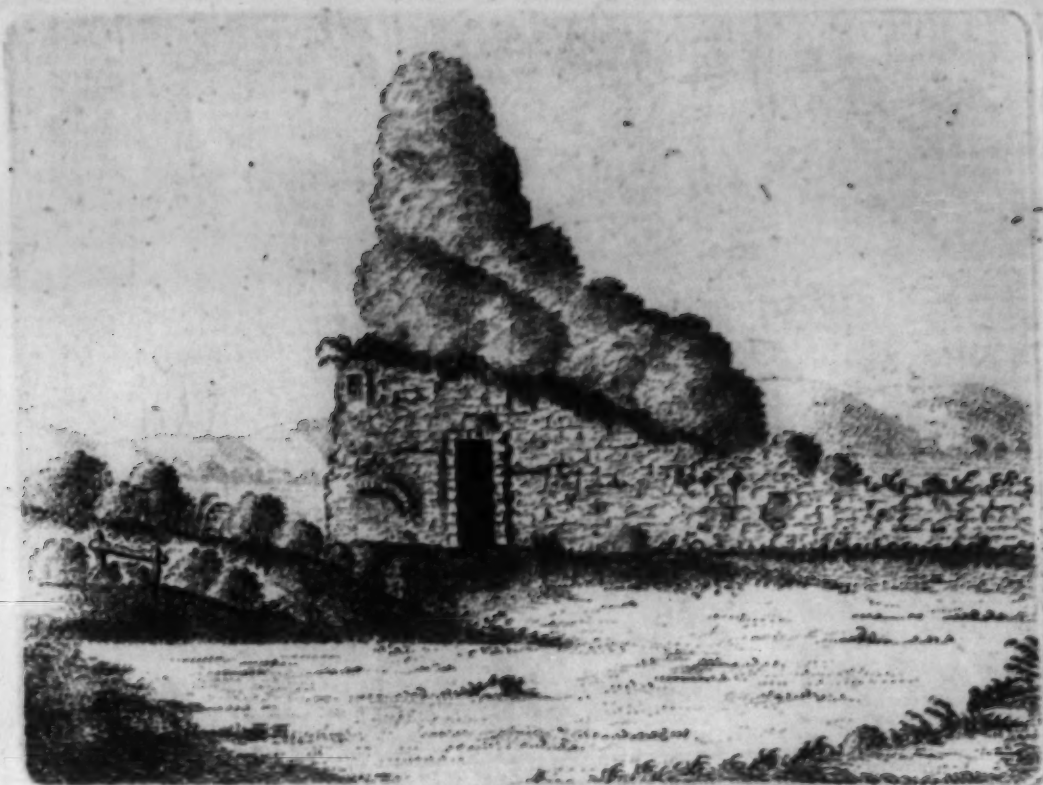
In 1423 the Abbot of Cambuskenneth was one of those sent into England to treat for the ransom of King James I.

Abbot Henry was in 1493 made High Treasurer of Scotland; to him succeeded David Arnot, Archdeacon of Lothian, anno 1502; the next Abbot was Patrick Panter, Secretary to James IV. after him Alexander Miln, a canon of Dunkeld, was raised to that dignity; he was the first President of the Court of Session at its institution by King James V. anno 1532.

In 1559, this Monastery was spoiled, and a great part of the building pulled down by the reformers. On the accession of King James VI. the temporality of Cambuskenneth was given to John Earl of March, son of the Regent. It now belongs to the town of Stirling.

Taken in 1788.

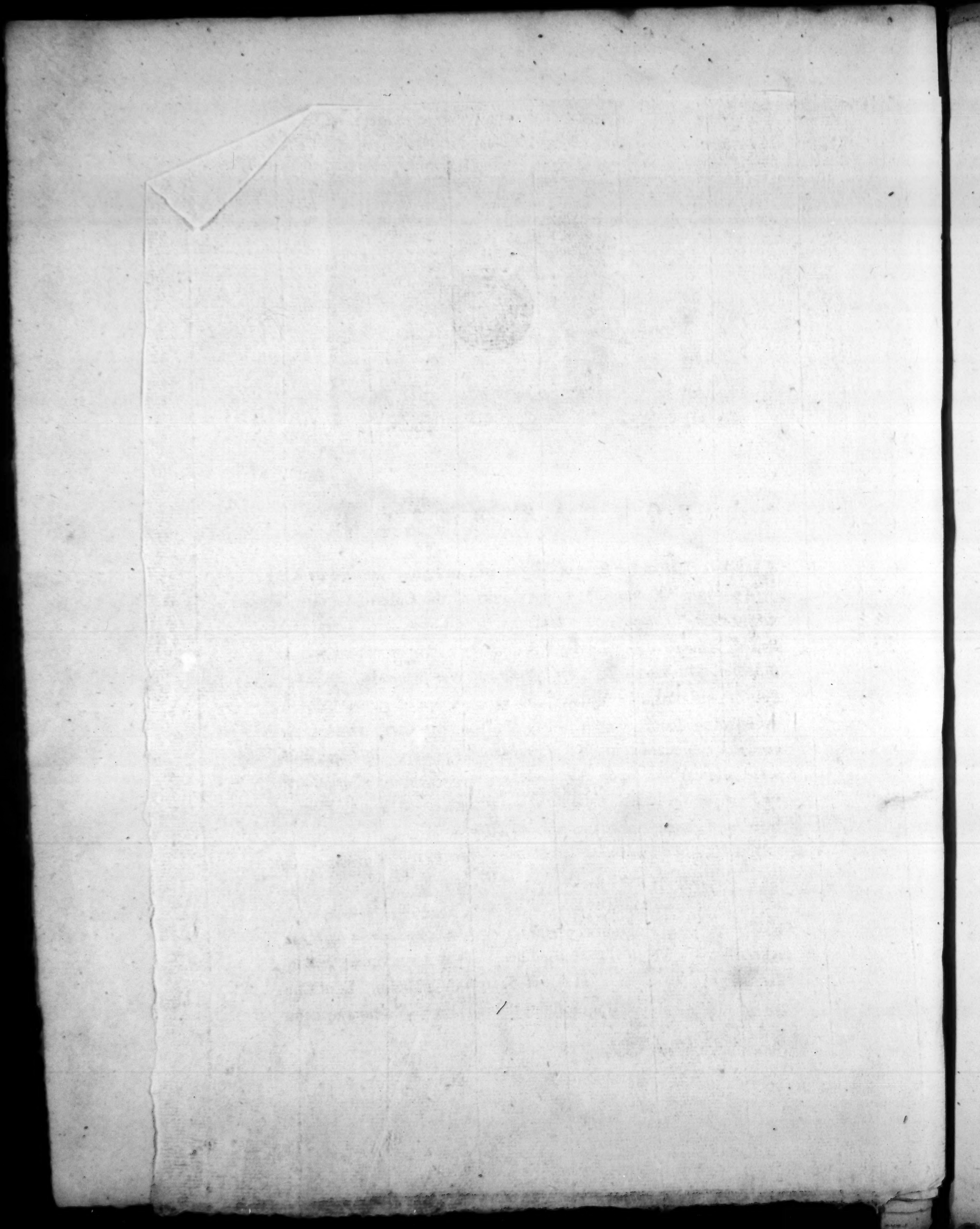


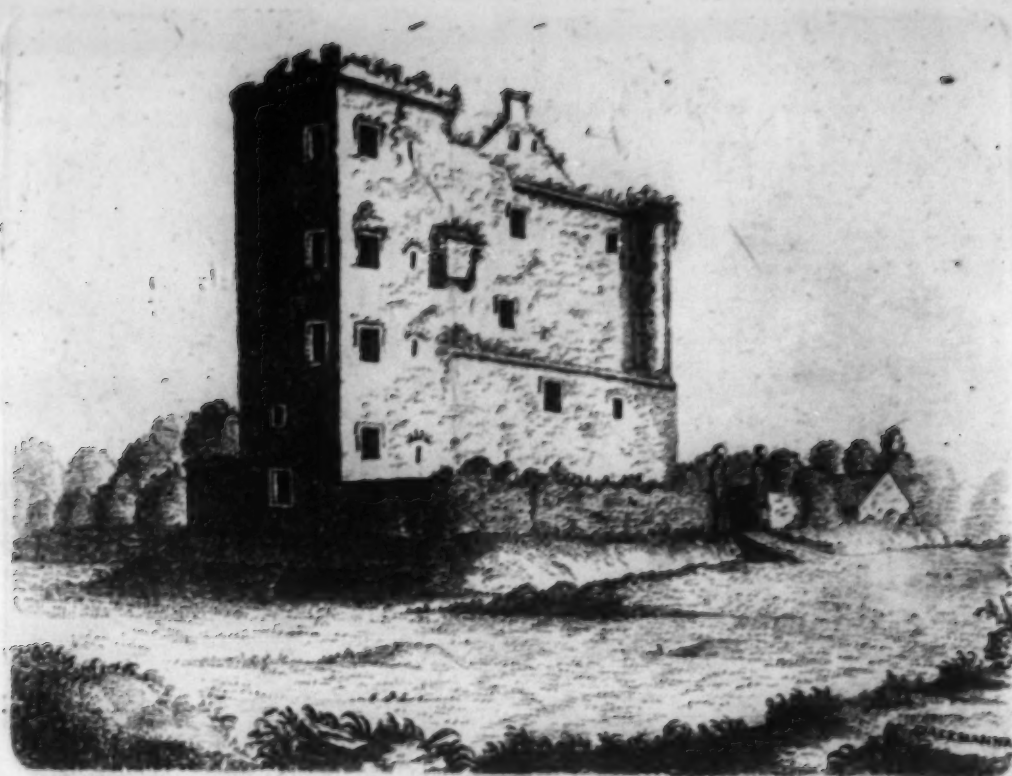


C O U P A R A B B E Y,

SITUATED in the shire of Angus, was an Abbey founded by King Malcolm IV. anno 1164, for monks of the Cistercian order. It was possessed of considerable revenues, bestowed on it by several of the Scottish Kings. One of the first Abbots we find upon record was Radulphus, who died in the year 1189, and was succeeded by Adam, Sub-Prior of Melrose; William appears as Abbot in 1200; Udardus, Abbot of this house, died in 1207; after him Ricardus, who was succeeded by Alexander in 1209; Gillibertus, a monk of the same house, was chosen Abbot upon Alexander's relinquishing the charge, anno 1243; upon the death of Gillibertus, Willielmus de Binin, Prior of Newbotel, was raised to the office of Abbot.

The Hays of Errot were great benefactors to this Monastery: the lands of Edinpole were given to it by Willam de Haya, circa 1180, which grant is confirmed by King William the Lion: Sir David de Haya, his son, also made a grant of certain lands, as did Sir Gilbert de Haya, who died in 1330, and was buried here. After the reformation King James VI. created a second son of Secretary Elphinston, Lord Coupar, in 1607: but he dying without issue in 1660, the honour came to the Lords Balmerino.





C L A C K M A N N A N .

THE Castle, or Tower of Clackmannan, is situated upon a rising ground on the north bank of the river Forth, five miles below Stirling.

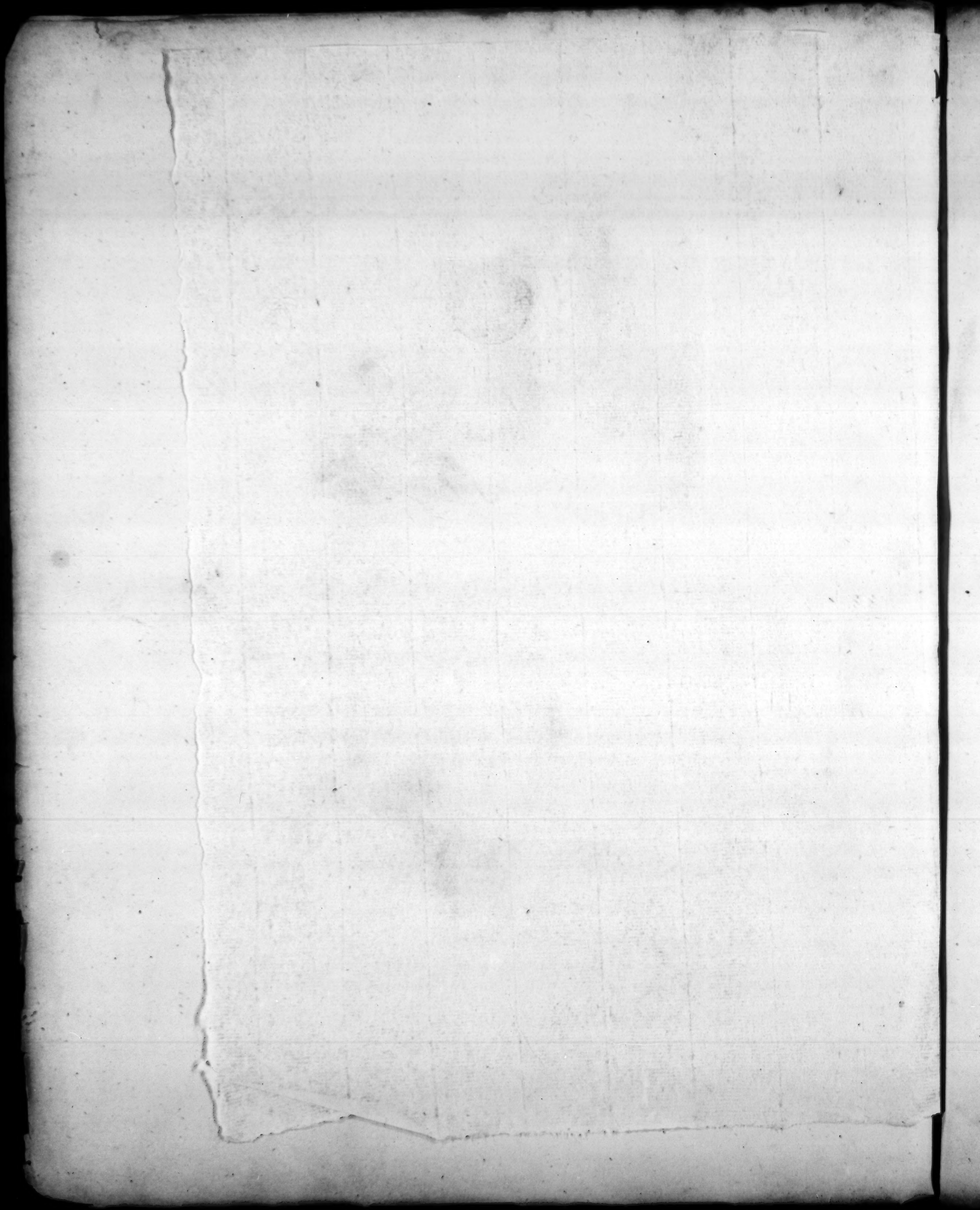
This was the residence of William the Lion, anno 1195; being confined here by a tedious illness, and finding his health declining, he appointed Otho, (afterwards Emperor of Germany) son of Henry Duke of Saxony, and sister's son to the king of England, to succeed him in his kingdom, on condition of Otho's marrying his daughter Margaret.

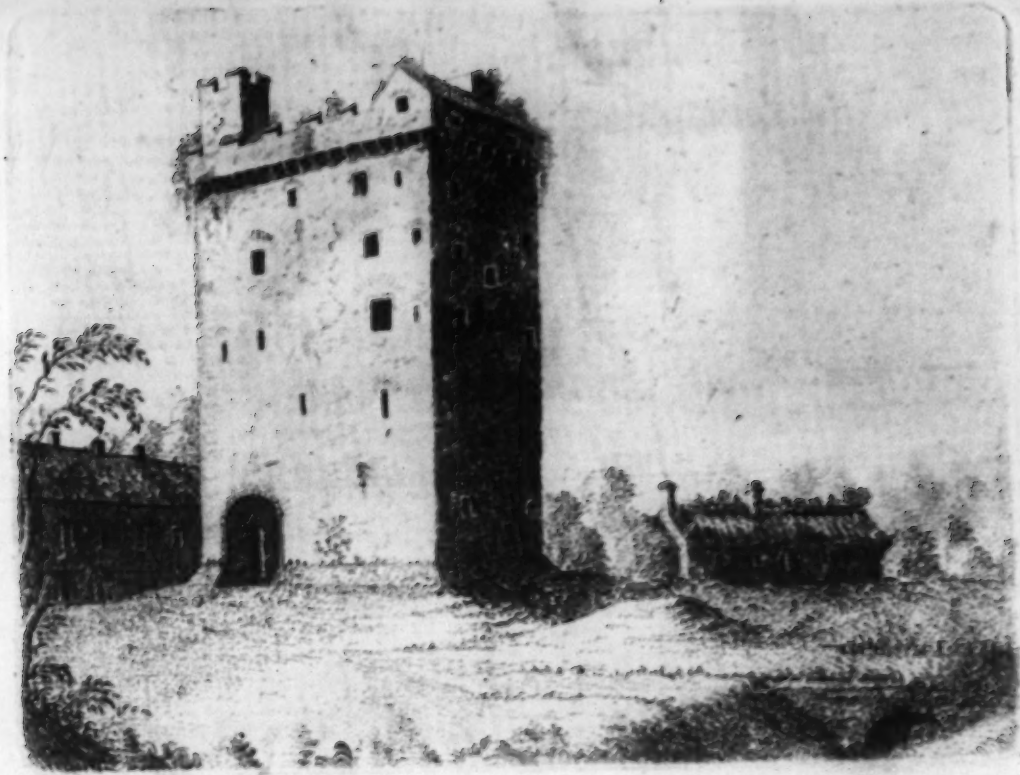
In 1359 David II. made a grant of this Castle and Barony to Sir Robert Bruce, in which he styles him *delecto & fideli consanguineo nostro Roberto Bruis*.

Here are shewn a casque and two handed sword of a very great size, said to have belonged to King Robert Bruce.

This Castle, with the adjoining lands, are now the property of Sir Thomas Dundas.

Taken in 1788. S. E.





C O M L O N G O N.

THE Castle of Comlongon is situated in the parish of Ruthwell in Annandale, on the east side of a small brook called Comlongon Po, on the north shore of Solway Firth, about nine miles south-east from Dumfries.

This Castle in the reign of King David II. was given by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord Annandale and Man, to his nephew, William de Moray, together with the lands of Ruthwell; with his posterity it continued until it came to the grandfather of the present Viscount of Stormont, to whom it at present belongs.

In the church-yard of Ruthwell, about a mile from this Castle, lies that curious remain of Runic antiquity; two plates of which have been lately published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Taken 1788.



COMEGON

The Castle of Goringham is situated in the parish of Rufford in
 Lincolnshire, on the east side of a small brook called Goringham
 For on the north shore of Solway Firth, about nine miles south-east
 from Dumfries.
 This Castle in the reign of King David II. was given by Thomas
 Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Goringham, and his wife, to his nephew,
 William de Moray, together with the lands of Rufford; with his
 posterity it continued until it came to the grandfather of the present
 Viscount of Stormont, to whom it at present belongs.
 In the church-yard of Rufford, about a mile from this Castle, lies
 that curious remain of Roman antiquity, two plates of which have
 been lately published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Taken 1788



C O L D I N G H A M.

PLATE I.

THIS Priory is situated in Berwickshire, about nine miles north of Berwick, near the sea coast.

There was formerly a nunnery here, which is mentioned as early as the year 661, at which time Abbe, sister to Oswy, King of Northumberland, was Abbess, and entertained St. Cuthbert, then Prior of Melrose, here for several Days. Etheldrida, Queen of Egfrid King of Northumberland, became a nun of this house, anno 669.

Anno 709 this nunnery was consumed by accidental fire; it was again burnt by the Danes in 866, with all its inhabitants.

The Priory, of which the remains are here given, was founded by Edgar King of Scotland, anno 1098, in honour of St. Cuthbert, and filled with monks from Durham of the Benedictine order.

This house was possessed of the same privileges, as a sanctuary, as Holy Island and Norham, in the protection of those who fled to the body of St Cuthbert, for 37 days.

In 1127 a charter was granted by Robert Bishop of St. Andrew's to Coldhingham, declaring it free from all claims, payments and services.

Anno 1215, in an incursion by the English, King John plundered and burnt this Priory.

This first plate gives the remains of a very beautiful arch near the church, with part of the wall of what is called King Edgar's Palace, as seen from the N. E.





C O L D I N G H A M,

P L A T E II.

IN the reign of James III. it was annexed to the Chapel Royal of Stirling : after his death Alexander Stewart, natural son of King James IV. was made Commendator : he was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513. The last Commendator was John Stewart, son to Francis Earl of Bothwell.

Anno 1544, in an inroad by the English, they seized this Priory, and fortified the church and steeple ; the garrison having infested the country round very much, the Earl of Arran, Governor of Scotland, with an army of 8000 men, attacked them, but after battering the steeple for a day and night, he retired in a panic, upon which his army dispersed.

In the year 1594, upon the forfeiture of Bothwell's estates, the Lordship of Coldingham was given to Lord Home, in whose family it still remains.

The charters of this house are in the archives of the church of Durham.

This View was taken from the S. W. and exhibits the only remaining fragment of the cloisters.

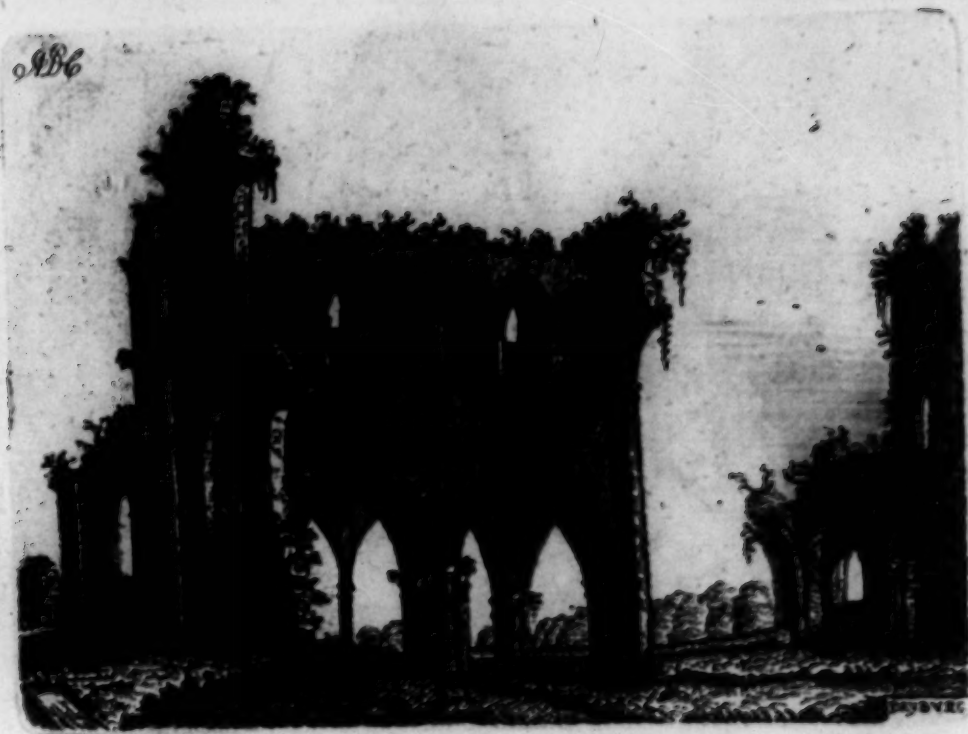


D R Y B U R G H,

P L A T E I.

IS situated on the banks of the Tweed, a little below Melrose in Teviotdale. Here are the remains of a famous Abbey, founded in the year 1150, by Hugh de Moreville, Constable of Scotland, and Beatrix de Beauchamp his wife, in the reign of David I. The Monks were of the order of Premontr  in France, and brought to Dryburgh from Alnwick in Northumberland in 1152. The Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

This First Plate is a View of the great west door, which, with the broken wall, and a few mutilated pillars, are all that remains of this end of the Church. The building seen through the gate is part of the transept, of which there is enough standing to show the stile of architecture to be old Gothic, and to give an idea of the ancient magnificence of the structure. The various and extensive buildings adjoining, for the accommodation of the Monks, indicate their great numbers, their wealth, and perhaps their luxury, which is the usual concomitant of riches.

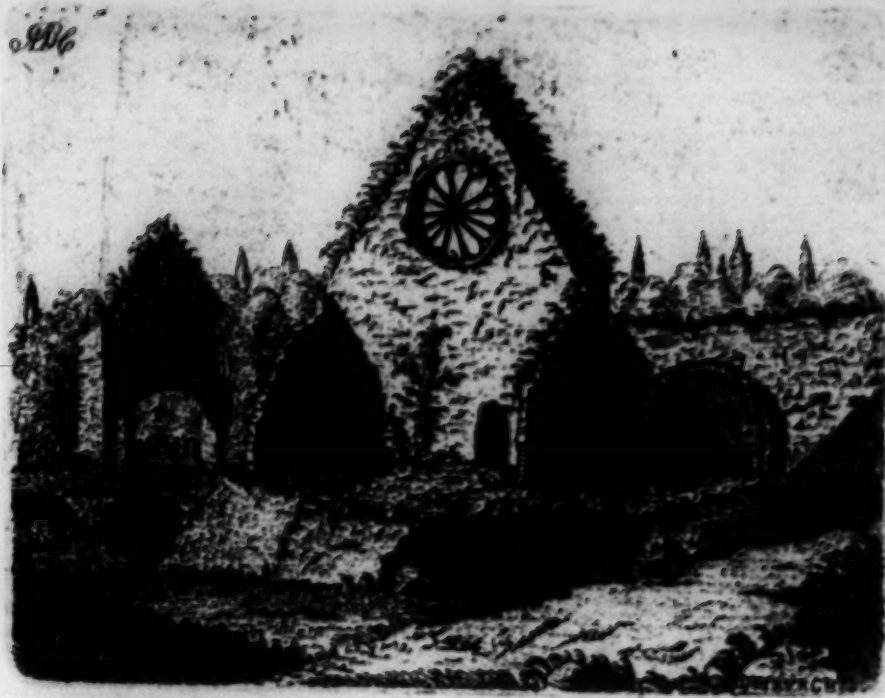


D R Y B U R G H.

P L A T E II.

THIS Second View is the opposite end of the transept from that seen through the gateway, and shows the elegance of the building. The scattered remains, interspersed with lofty trees, and the Tweed, with a smooth gliding stream, nearly encompassing the whole, form one of the most picturesque scenes that nature combined with art can afford.

Walter Stuart, father to King Robert II. granted to this place the patronage of the church of Maxton, in the shire of Roxburgh, and diocese of Glasgow. Kilrenny in Fife was also given to this Monastery by Ada, mother of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who by the same charter gives *dimidiam carrucatum terrae de Pitcortyne et unum toftum in burgo meo de Carele*. There were two Monasteries in Ireland, viz. the Abbacy of Druin a Cross, in the country of Armagh, and the Abbey of Woodburn, in the county of Antrim, who acknowledged this Abbacy for their mother.

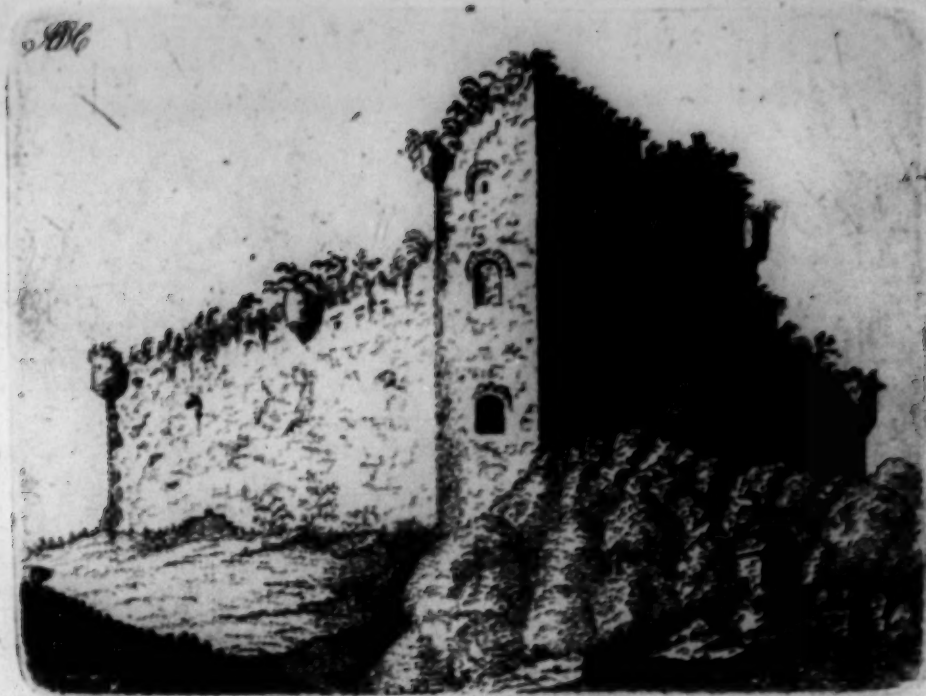


D R Y B U R G H.

P L A T E I I I .

THIS View is the west end of the refectory with the vaults beneath; the distant building is the remains of the porter's lodge.

Dryburgh, with its revenue, was given to the Earl of Mar by King James VI. who erected it into a temporal lordship, together with Inchmahomac in Perthshire, in favour of Henry Erskine the Earl's third son, by the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Lord d'Aubigny and Duke of Lennox. The present Earl of Buchan bought the Abbey, and a small estate surrounding it, from the heirs of Colonel Tod, who purchased it from the Halyburtons of Newmains, the old Barons or Lairds of Merton. This Abbey was burnt and plundered by the English in 1323. The cartulary, containing all the charters that were granted to Dryburgh, is in the Advocates Library of Edinburgh.

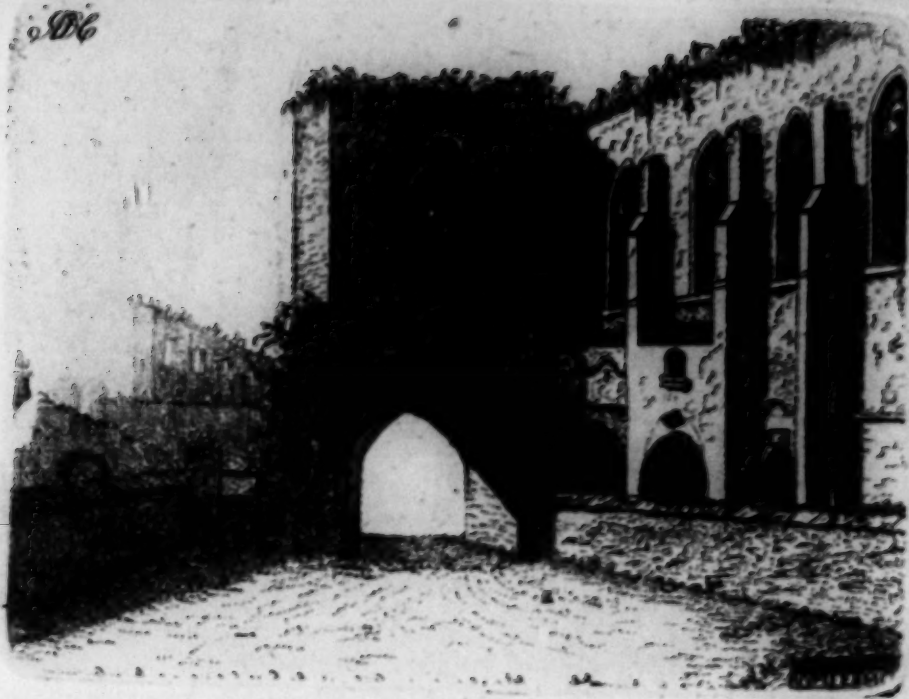


D O U N,

IN the stewartry of Monteath, is situated on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Kilbride.

By whom this Castle was built is not known. The first mention we find of it, is Sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed Constable thereof to King James V. The son of this Sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, of certain lands, to be called the Barony of Doun. He was a steady friend to Queen Mary during the civil war; and his Castle of Doun was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

This Castle belongs to the Earl of Moray.

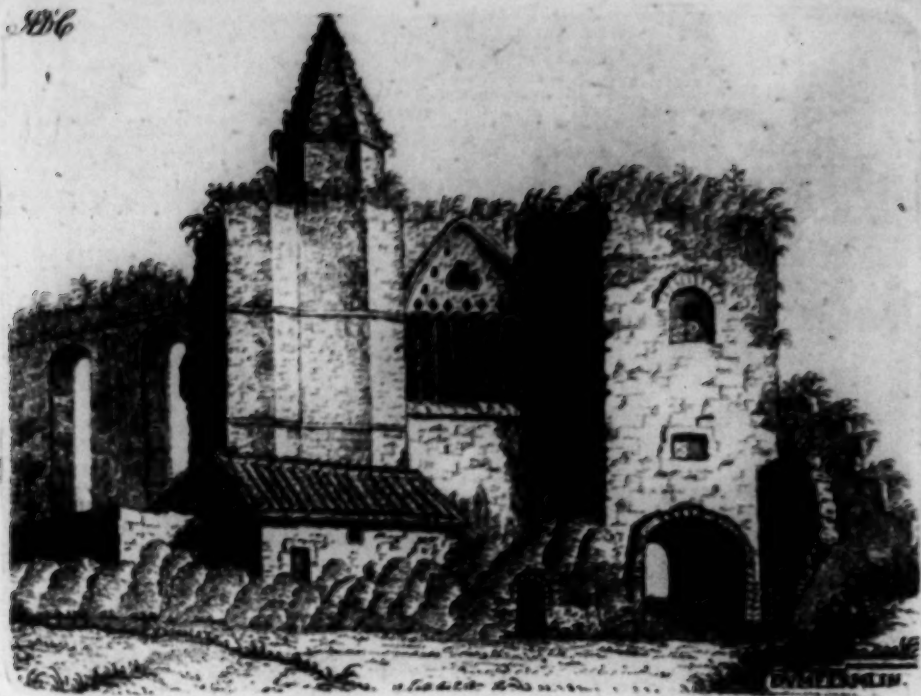


D U N F E R M L I N E,
P L A T E I,

IN the shire of Fife, is situated about four miles above Queens-
ferry.

THIS noble Monastery was begun by King Malcolm III. surnamed
Canmore, and finished by King Alexander I. In some old MSS. it is
called *Monasterium de Monte Infirmorum*, from whence it is supposed
to have originally been intended as an hospital. About the year
1124, King David I. changed it into an Abbey, and placed here 13
Benedictine Monks, which he brought on purpose from Canterbury.
It was richly endowed, and was the burial place of many of our
Scottish Monarchs and Nobility.

THE Church and Monastery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity,
and St. Margaret Queen of Scotland.

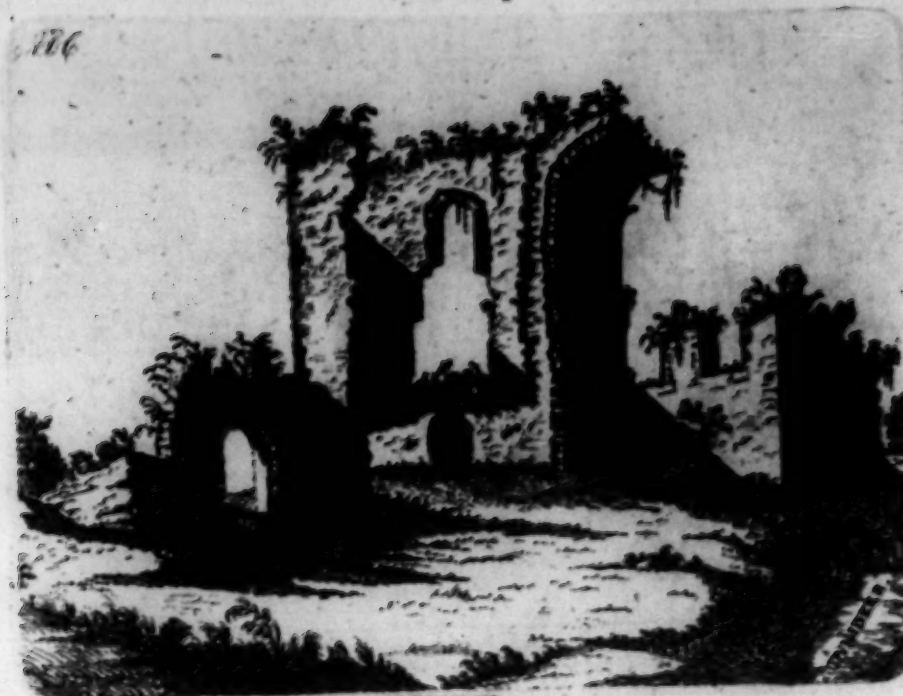


D U N F E R M L I N E .

P L A T E II.

THE first Abbot of this Monastery was Gosfridus, who lived in 1153. The last was George Durie, Commendator and Archdean of St. Andrews. At the general dissolution of Monasteries, *Dunfermline* was given to Secretary Pitcairne, next to the Master of Gray, and afterwards to Alexander Seton, a younger son of George Lord Seton, who, in 1591, obtained the title of Lord Urquhart, and afterwards, in 1605, was created Earl of Dunfermline.

IN the Palace, which is adjoining to this building, King Charles I. was born.



D U N A D E E R.

THIS Castle, also called DUN o' DORE, stands on the summit of a considerable hill, rising out of the flat country of the Garrioch, about twelve miles from Old Meldrum.

It was a place of great strength, defended by a double ditch and rampart. The building is now entirely demolished, except part of one end, which is the subject of the above Plate.

It is said to have been the residence of *Gregory the Great*, King of Scotland, who, in the year 892, according to Leslie and other Scottish historians, died in this Castle; and was from thence carried to Jona, where he was buried.



DROCHAL CASTLE,

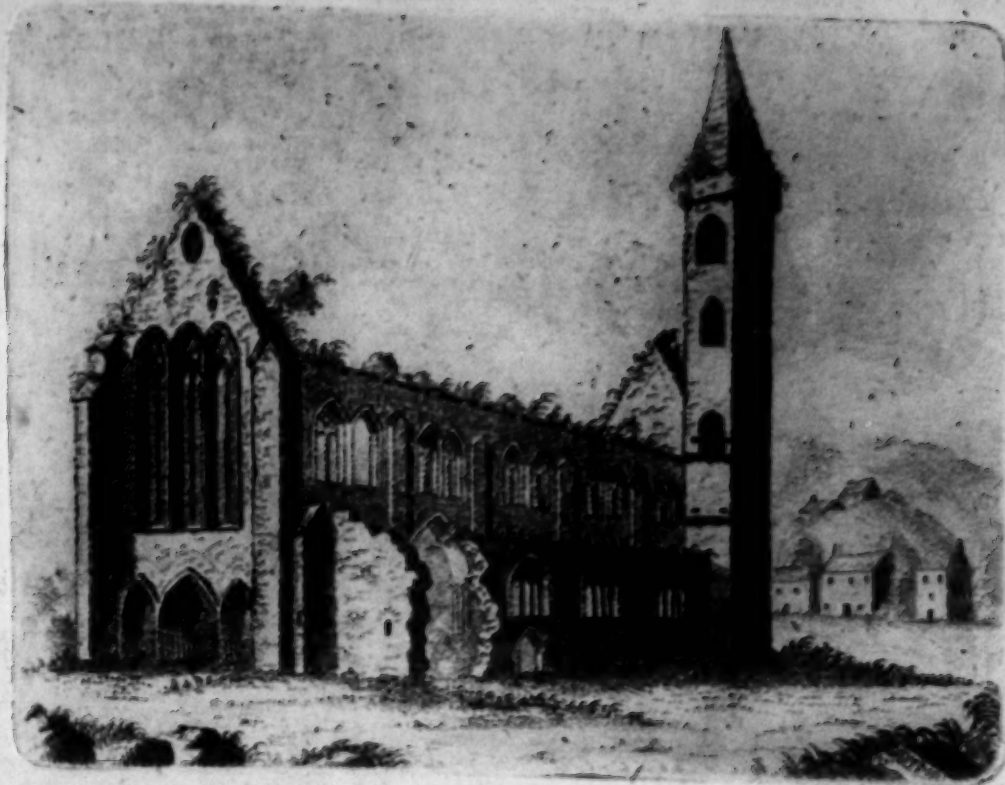
ABOUT six miles north-west of Peebles is situated upon an eminence betwixt the waters of Terfe and Lyn.

This Castle was intended for the residence of James Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, and was left unfinished at the time that great man lost his head, anno 1581. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensberry.

What is a singular circumstance, and merits the attention of the curious, the small water of *Terfe* above mentioned, about three miles up from Drochal, just at the division of the counties of Cliddesdale and Twedale, parts in two streams, one takes a course due west till it falls into Clyde, the other runs nearly east till it meets with Tweed; and it has happened that salmon, after making their way up Tweed and Terfe, have been caught in their way down to Clyde.

Upon the front of the south entry of this Castle were the letters *IEOM*, raised, with the fetterlock, as Warden of the Marches. It was this Earl of Morton who procured from abroad the pattern of that dreadful instrument of death the *Maiden*, and he was the first who suffered by it.

This View is from the S. W. 1789.



DUMBLAIN CATHEDRAL,

SITUATED in Perthshire, six miles from Stirling, delightfully seated on the north bank of the river of Kilbride.

There was formerly a convent of Culdees here, the superior of which was St. Blaan.

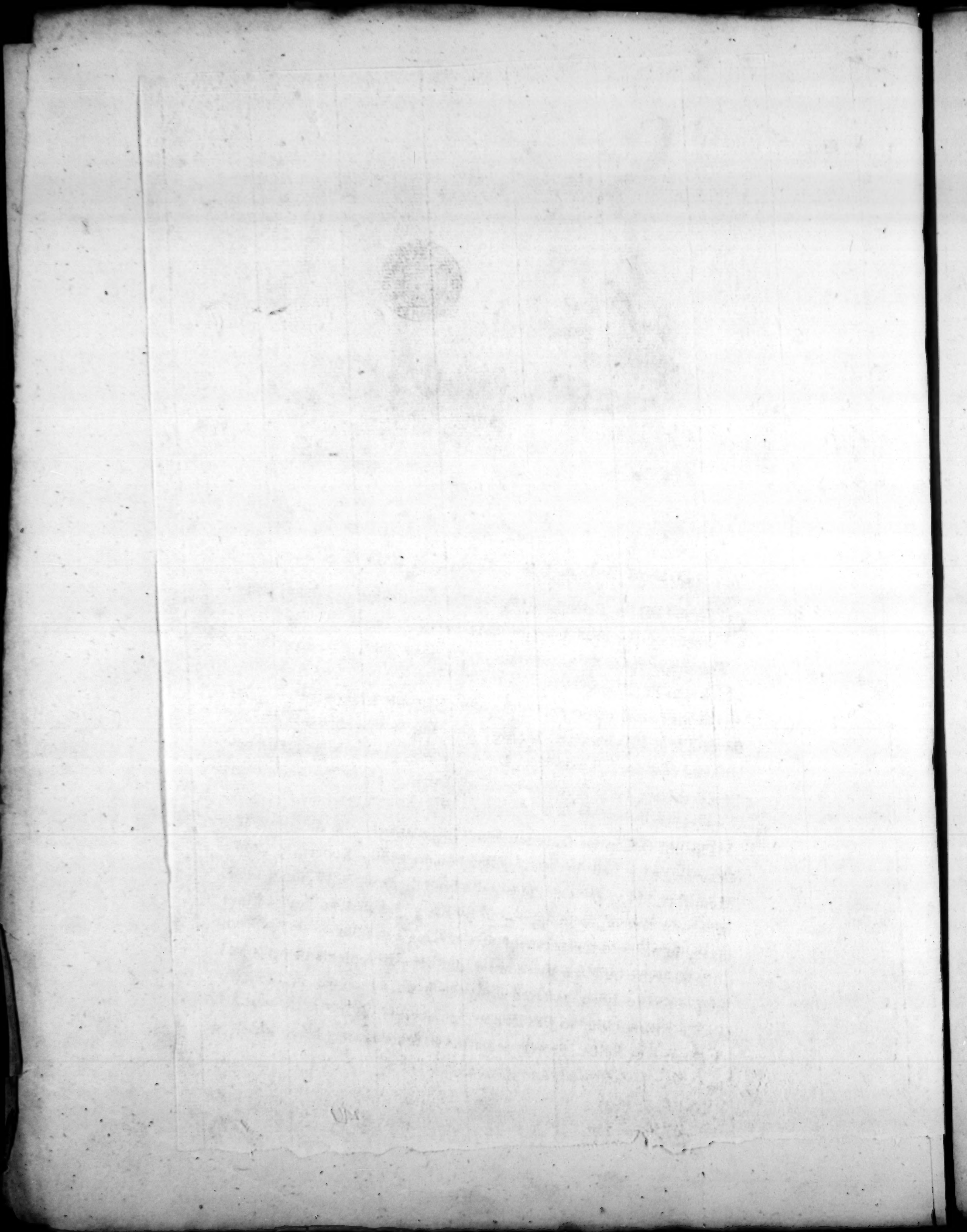
The writs and other papers belonging to this see having been destroyed, it is difficult to ascertain at what time it was converted into a cathedral church, and who were the first bishops, but it is generally believed to have been founded by King David I. about the end of his reign, 1140.

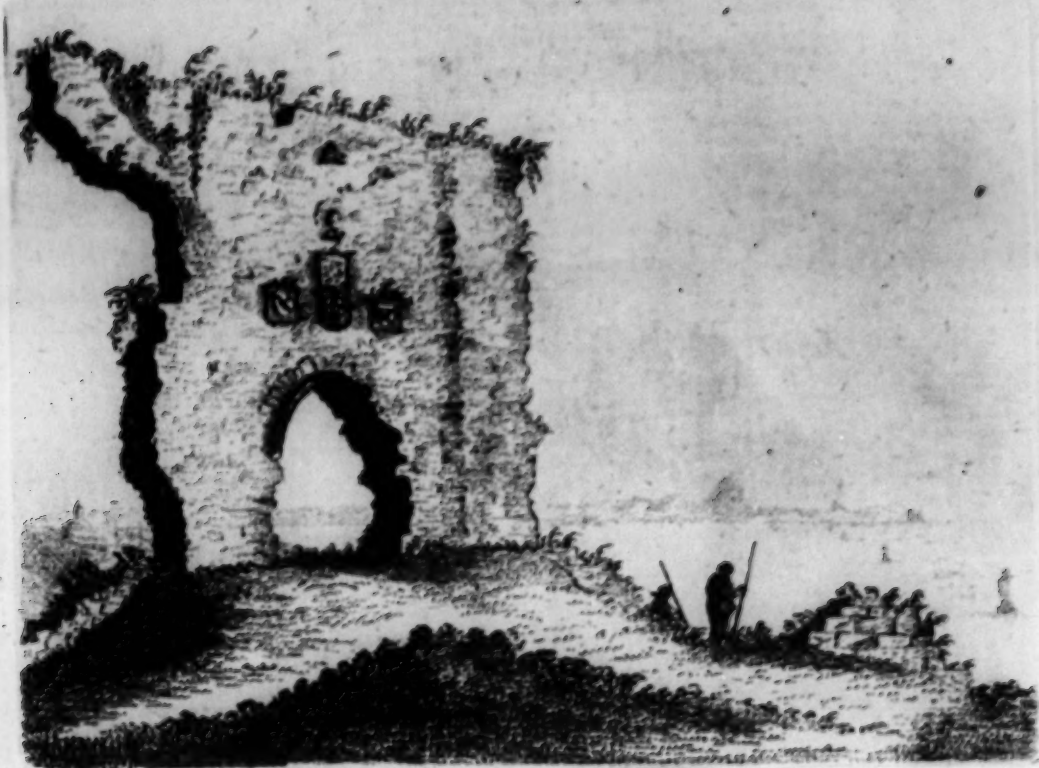
The first Bishop we find mentioned is Jonathus, who died in 1210; Osbertus, who died in 1231; Clemens, in 1256; Robert, in 1266; Mauritius, 1314; Finlaius, 1419, who built the bridge; William, 1424, who was one of those appointed by King James I. to levy certain taxes, in order to the payment of the King's ransom.

Besides this building there are a number of fragments of walls and broken arches, lying scattered along the bank, which was said to have been a covered way to the Bishop's palace.

There was formerly a very remarkable square tower here, which is now entirely destroyed, and its ruins carried off.

Taken in 1788.





D U N B A R C A S T L E,

SITUATED on a rock, almost encompassed by the sea. This Castle appears to be of great antiquity; as early as the year 858 we find mention made of Dunbar being burnt by Kinneth, King of Scotland.

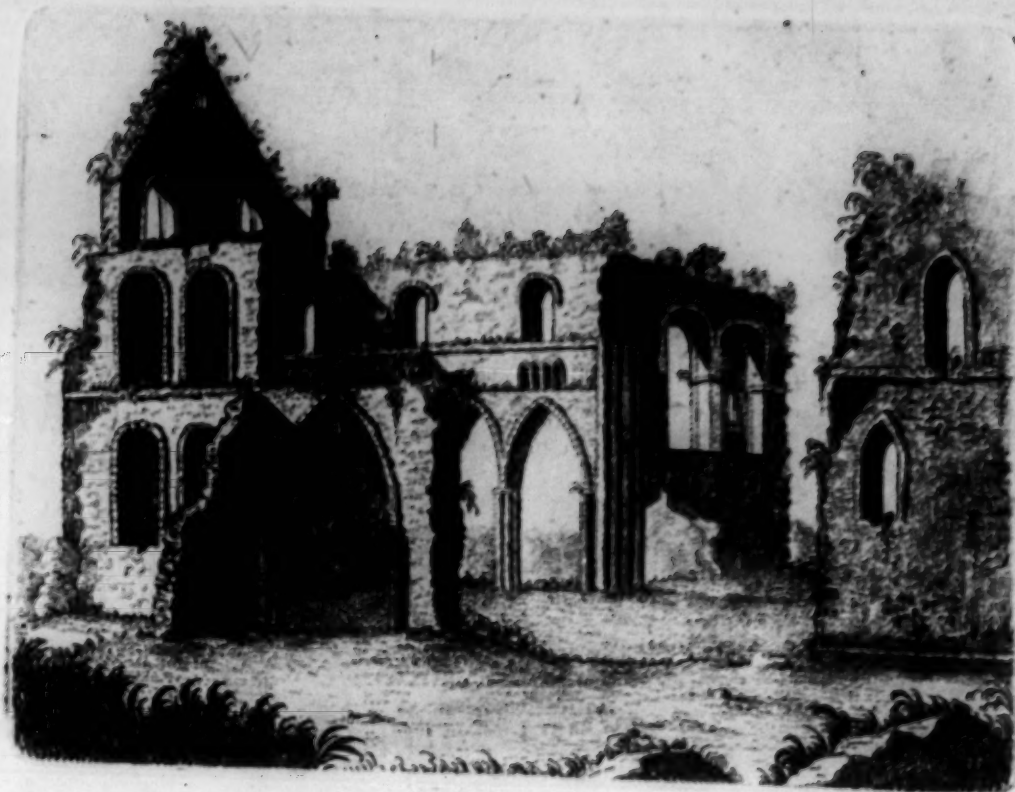
In 1073 the Earls of March were possessors of it. Anno 1299, the Earl of March having joined King Edward I. his Castle of Dunbar was delivered up by his wife to the Scots, upon which Earl Warrenne was sent with a chosen body of troops to recover it: to oppose them appeared the whole force of Scotland, who, trusting in their numbers, rushed down from the heights upon the English; but they were soon repulsed; after which the Castle surrendered.

Anno 1314 Edward II. after his defeat at Backnockburn, fled to the Castle of Dunbar, and was there received by Patrick Earl of March, who conveyed him by sea into England.

In the year 1475, Alexander Duke of Albany having made his escape from Edinburgh Castle, fled to Dunbar, where he was soon after besieged by the King's forces. Albany went over to France, and the garrison, reduced to the last extremity, betook themselves to sea in some small vessels, and sought refuge in France.

The Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland, besieged this Castle in the year 1567, then in the possession of Bothwell's dependants, who seeing no relief, capitulated; and soon after an act of Parliament was made for the total demolishing of it.

This View is taken from the N. E.



D U N D R E N N A N,

P L A T E I.

ON the Solway Firth, about two miles from Kirkcudbright, in Galloway; was founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the year 1142, for monks of the Cistercian order.

The situation of this magnificent ruin is beautifully romantic, amidst surrounding hills well planted with wood, upon the banks of a winding rivulet.

The first abbot was Silvanus, afterwards made abbot of Rievall: he died at Dundrennan in 1188.

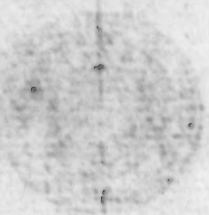
In 1222 Gaufridus was abbot, who dying was succeeded by Robertus Maturfal, sub-prior.

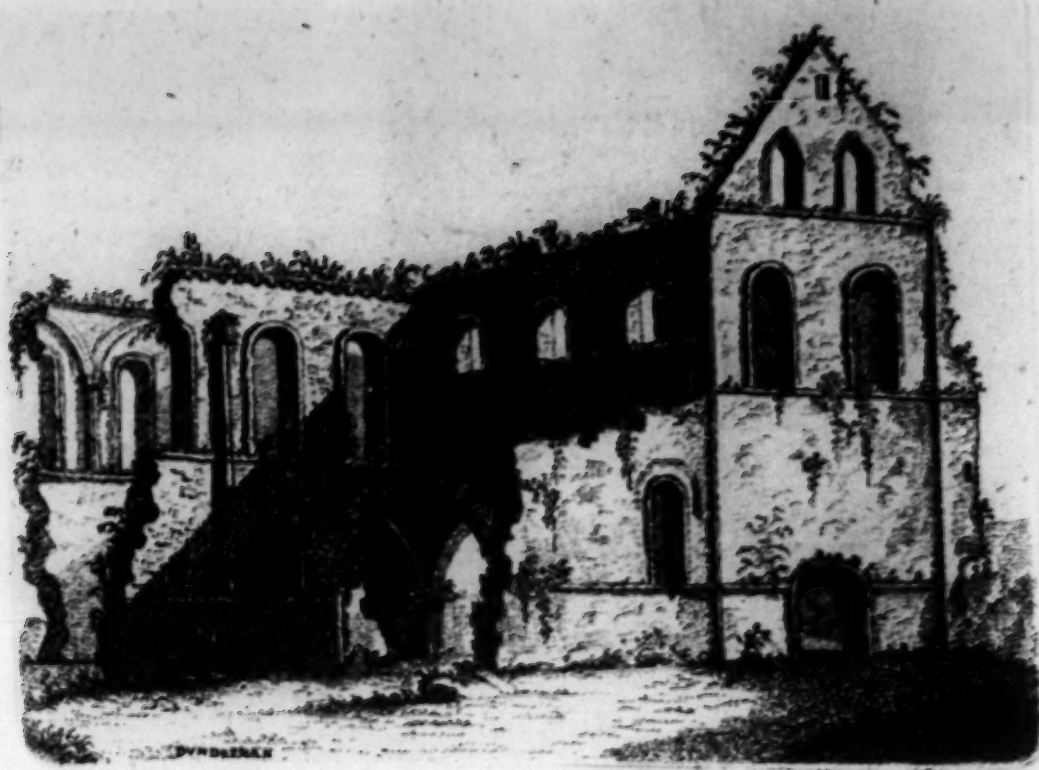
Anno 1236, Jordannus, then abbot, was deposed, and Leonius, a monk of Melrose, chosen in his place: to him succeeded Ricardus, prior of Melrose, 1239.

Adam, who was abbot in 1256, was upon his death succeeded by Briannus, a monk of the same house.

The last abbot was Edward Maxwell, son to John Lord Herries, after whose death King James VI. annexed this house to the royal chapel of Stirling.

This View is taken from the S. W. and represents the inside of the north transept.





D U N D R E N N A N.

P L A T E II.

THE devouring hand of time, too powerfully aided by the rapacious hands of its neighbours, have reduced this once fine pile almost to a heap of rubbish—every year very large pieces of the building are pulled down and carried off, to build walls and small houses, where many curious fragments are to be found, put to most ignoble purposes.

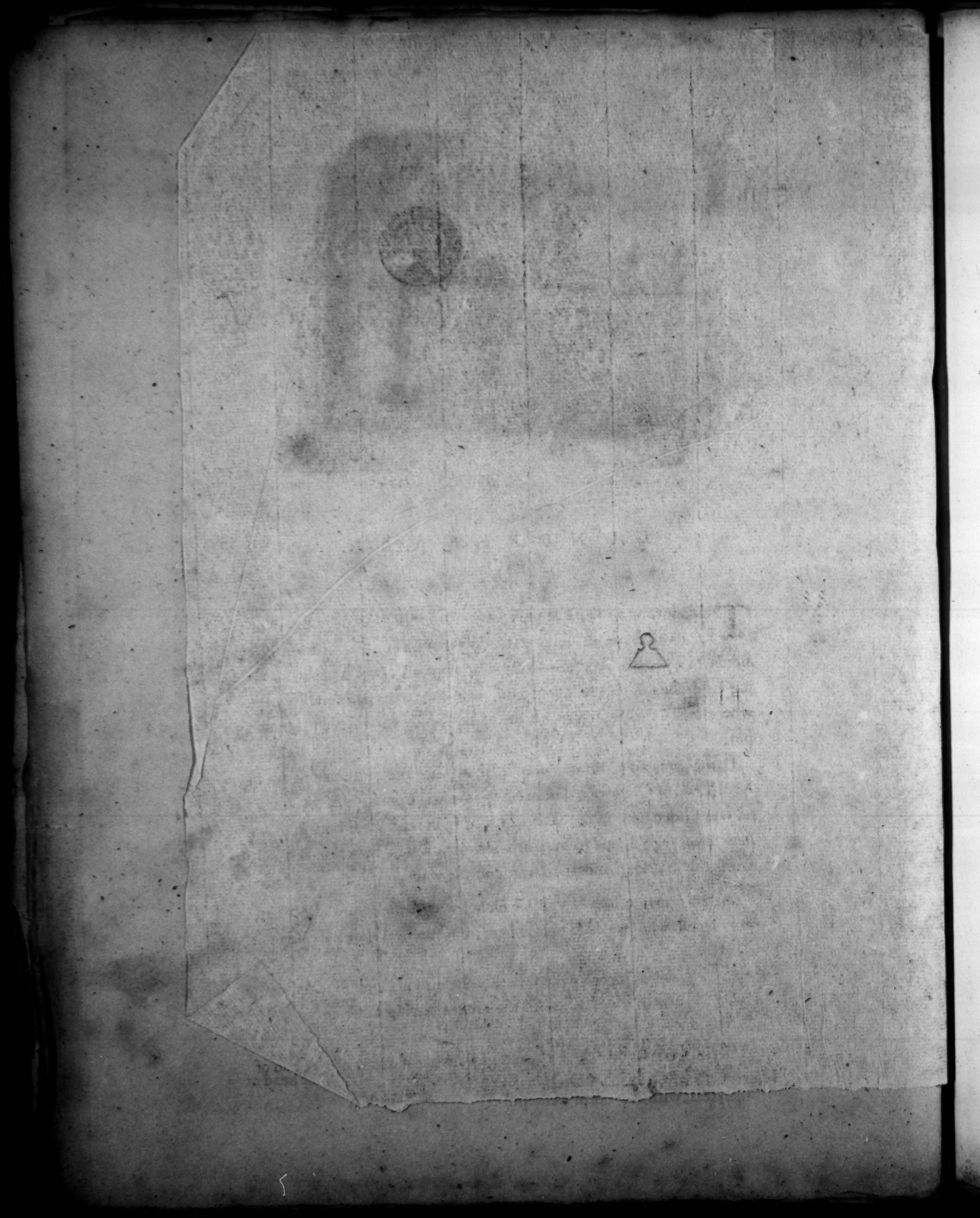
In the cross aisle, thrown from its niche, lies the mutilated figure of Alan Lord of Galloway, surnamed the Great, Constable of Scotland: he was buried here in the year 1233. He is represented in *alto relievo*, cross legg'd, and in mail armour, with a buff coat above, a belt across the shoulder, and another round the waist.

On the opposite side is another niche, where the figure of his lady was placed, who was also buried here; but there is now no vestige of it remaining.

Some years ago there were several very curious monuments to be seen here, but the roof of one of the arches having fallen in, they are now entirely covered.

This View is from the N. E. and gives what remains of the head of the cross, with the north transept.

1788.





DUNDRENNAN.

PLATE III.

TO this Abbey the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots fled, after the fatal battle of Langside, fought on the 13th day of May, 1568. Here she remained till the 16th, attended by Lord Herries, Fleming and others, when, notwithstanding every entreaty to the contrary, she got into a fishing boat with about twenty of her train and attendants, and landed at Workington in Cumberland, from thence she was conducted to the castle of Carlisle.

The View here given is from the S. W. and represents three arch doors which led from a green court into the refectory.

The Chronicle of Melrose, which commences anno 735, was begun by an abbot of Dundrennan, and continued by fundry persons down to the year 1270.

1788.





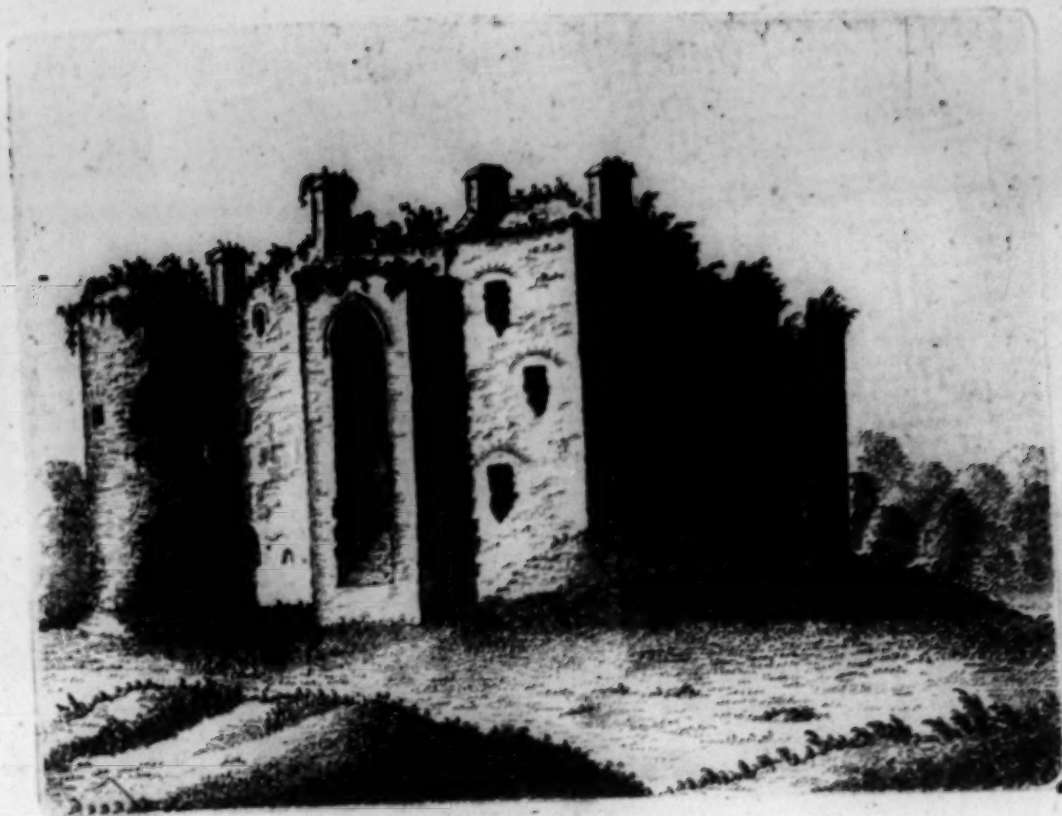
DRUMELZIER CASTLE,

IN Twedale, situated on a bank hanging over the river Tweed, about half a mile south from the church of Drumelzier, and ten miles west from Peebles, was a house belonging to Sir Lawrence Frazer, who married a daughter of Corbet of Makerston, by whom he had two daughters; Sir William Twedie having married one of them, by her got the estate of Drumelzier; the other married Dougal M'Donall, and carried with her the estate of Makerston, in the time of King David II.

The family of Twedie of Drumelzier was head of a numerous clan, and frequently made inroads into England. In the reign of James II. the English having joined together on the borders, endeavoured to surprize Drumelzier, but intelligence having been received by the chief, he laid an ambush for them, and took the whole prisoners. He next day gave judgment against them, and they were immediately hanged before the gate of the Castle.

This estate belongs to — Hay, Esq.

This View is from the E. taken in 1788.



DIRLETON CASTLE,

SITUATED near the sea coast, about 17 miles to the eastward of Edinburgh.

This Castle, from its ruins, appears to have been of very great strength. The first mention we find made of it, is in the year 1298, when the English besieged it; and although they were reduced to very great extremity for want of provisions, they continued before it, and at last, after a resolute defence, it surrendered to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham. This Castle at that time belonged to the *de Vallibus* or *de Vaux*.

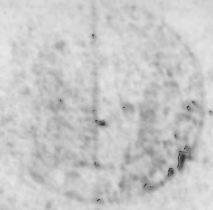
In the reign of King Robert Bruce the Lordship of Dirleton went to Sir John Haliburton, by his marriage with the daughter and coheiress of William de Vallibus.

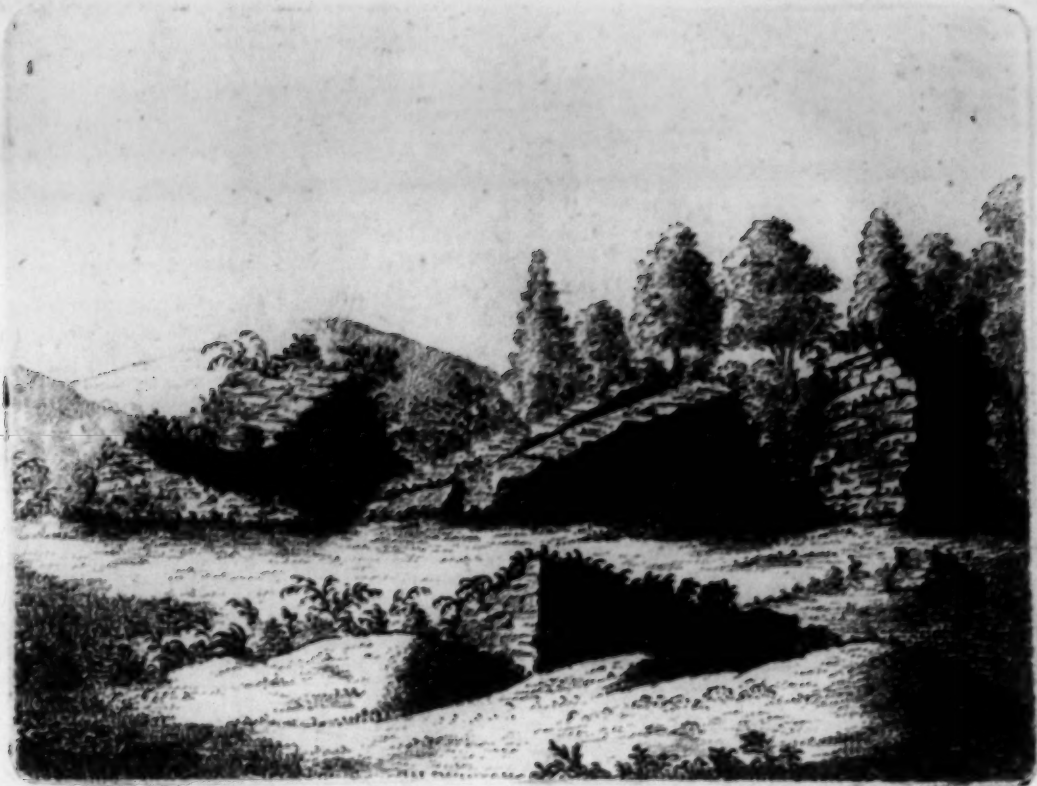
In 1402 Thomas Haliburton, of Dirleton, was one of the Chieftains sent by Archibald Earl of Douglas to attend the motions of the English.

Anno 1440 Sir Walter Haliburton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, was created a Peer by the title of Lord Dirleton.

This View is taken from the S. E. and shews the door of entrance, before which has been a deep ditch, with a drawbridge, &c.

The Castle and lands of Dirleton belong to — Nisbet, Esq.





D A L S W I N T O N C A S T L E .

THIS old Castle, of which there are few remains, was formerly of considerable strength, and one of the many strong holds belonging to the ancient Thanes or Lords of Galloway, by far the most powerful subjects in Scotland before and about the year 1200.

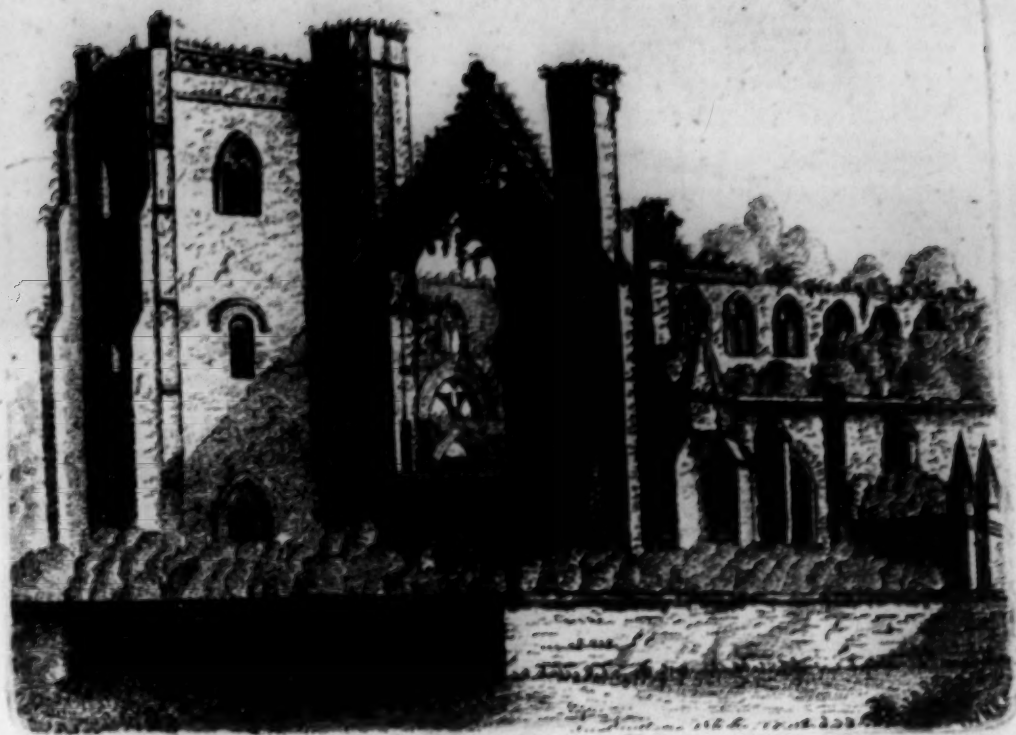
The situation is on an eminence, upon the banks of the river Nith, four miles above Dumfries.

In the year 1312 it was assaulted and taken by the King of Scots, and afterwards, in 1356, it was taken by storm by Roger de Kirkpatrick.

The walls are so much demolished, that it is impossible to say what was the original figure; but from the fragments, which cover a large space, one may judge of its consequence.

By a charter preserved in the Earl of Haddington's collections, in the Advocate's Library of Edinburgh, King Robert Bruce, after he had slain the Red Cummyng, gave this his Castle to Sir Walter Stewart. From this family it went to the Remes,—by marriage it came next to Major William Maxwell, and was some time since purchased by Patrick Miller, Esq.

Taken in 1788.



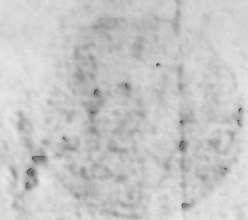
DUNKELD CATHEDRAL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated upon the banks of the Tay, near where it is joined by the water of Braan, about fifteen miles above Perth; it is surrounded with crags of a very great height, mostly covered with wood.

Constantine III. at the instigation of Adamnanus, founded a Monastery of Culdees here in honour of St. Columba, about the year 729, which King David I. converted into a cathedral church anno 1127, and placed Gregory, who was Abbot of the Monastery, as Bishop. To him succeeded Richard, Chaplain to *William the Lion*; after him John Scott, 1182; Ricardus de Prebenda, 1203; Johannes de Leycestre, 1210; Hugo, 1214; Mathæus, Chancellor of Scotland, 1228; Gilbertus, Galfridus, 1236; Ricardus de Inverkethen, Chamberlain to King Alexander III. 1250; Robertus de Stuteville, 1265; Willielmus de Sancto Claro, 1314; Robertus de Candine, 1418 who built the nave of the church of Dunkeld, where he was buried in the inner chapel; James Kenedy, nephew to King James I. 1435; Alexander Lawedre, James Bruce, 1440; William Turnbole, 1447; to whom John Raylston.

These noble ruins, with an extensive property, belong to the Duke of Athol, whose care of this venerable pile deserves the highest praise.

Taken in 1788.



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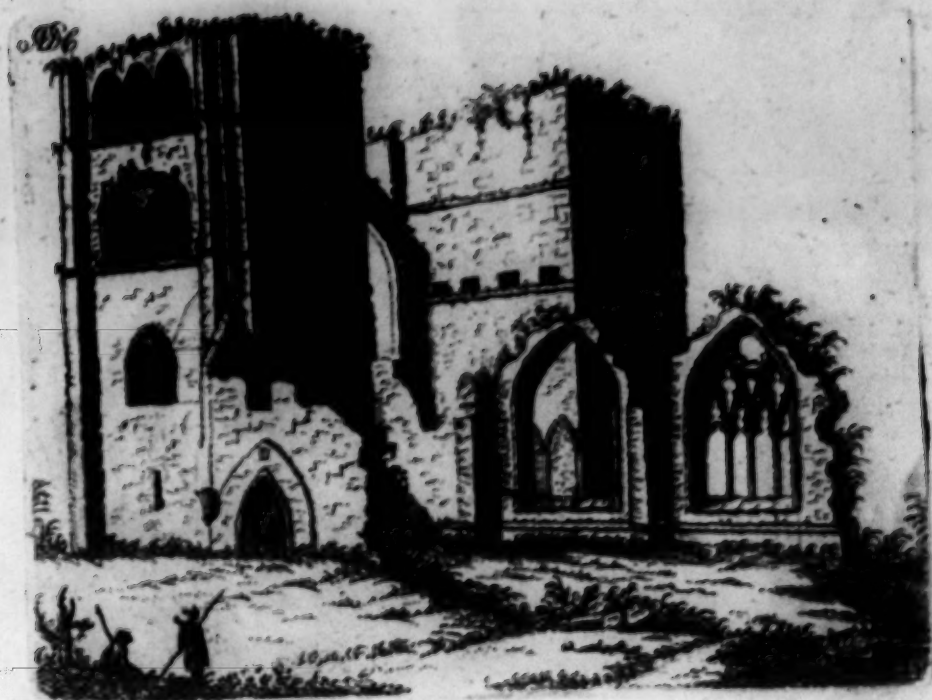
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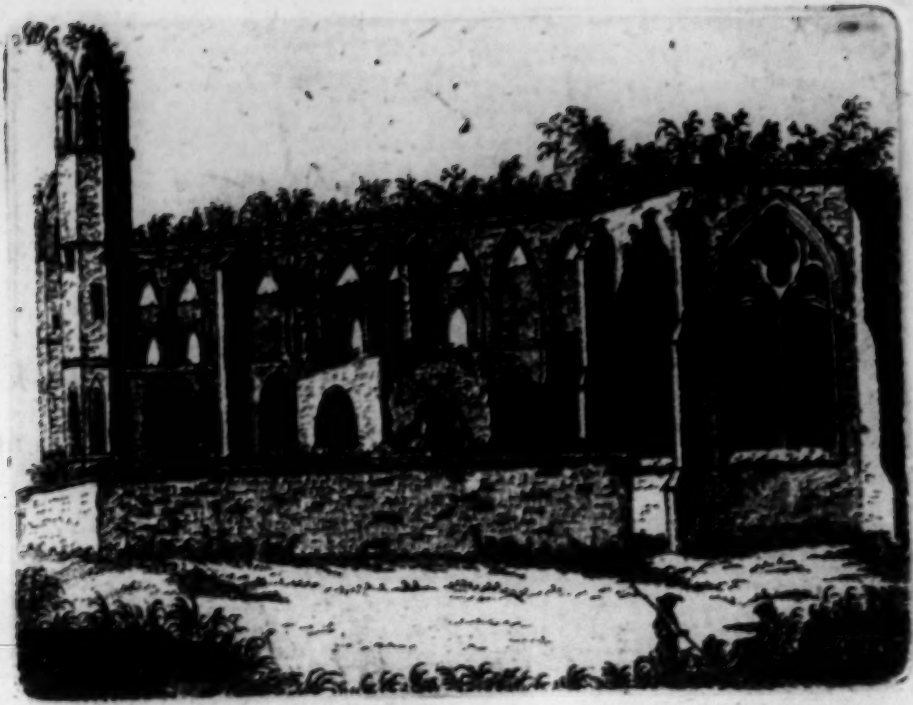


E L G I N.

P L A T E I.

ELGIN in Moray is situated upon the river Loffie, about 37 miles from Inverness. The cathederal, of which the west end is given in the above Plate, was founded in the year 1224, by Andrew Bishop of Moray.

The design of the building is magnificent, and the various sculptures are executed in a masterly manner, particularly the west door, the ornaments of which are not exceeded in beauty by almost any other church in Europe. Indeed, we no longer wonder at this, when it is considered that contributions were everywhere made to defray the expence, and the most skilful artists employed from all parts in this great work. The pillar which supports the roof of the chapter-house is finished in a taste superior to the rest. The wreaths of flowers which encircle the shaft are cut in high relief, and have a fine effect.



E L G I N.

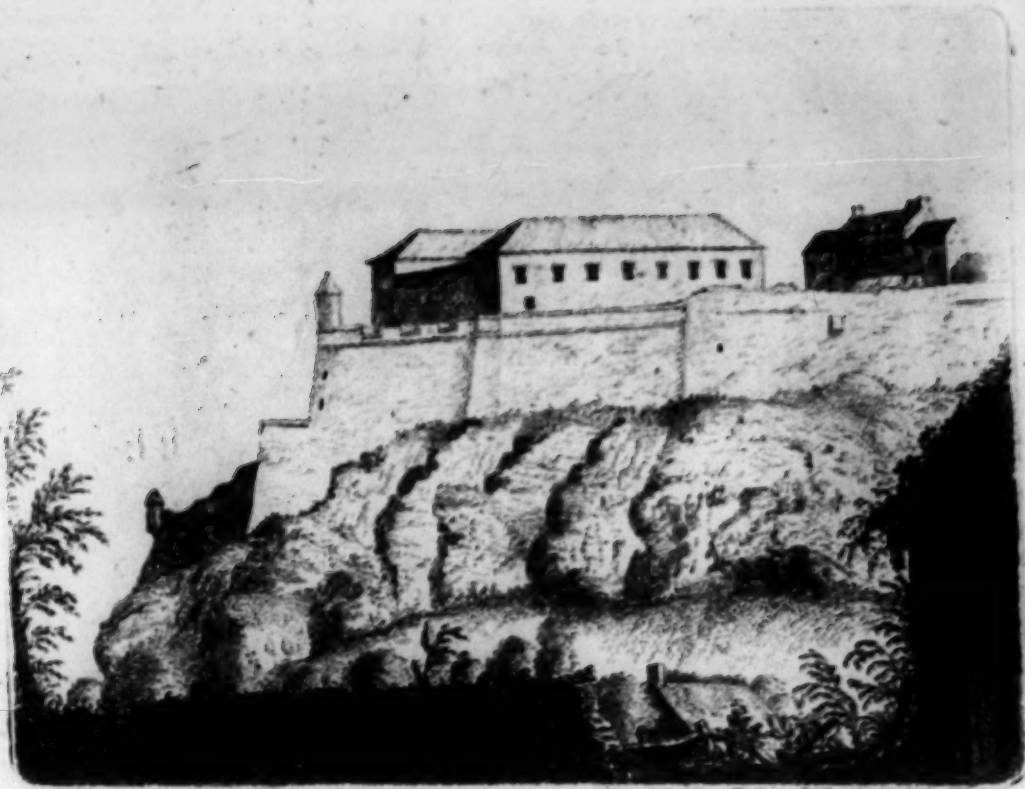
P L A T E II.

IN the year 1270, according to Fordun, this church was burnt down, together with the dwellings of the Monks. They were again destroyed in 1336. Elgin was a Bishop's See. The Bishop resided at Spynie Castle, about a mile from the Cathedral. It was once a very noble seat, situated on the border of a beautiful lake, surrounded with fine gardens and woods.

In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a Castle, which was totally demolished in the wars with the Danes.

There were two Convents in the town of Elgin; one founded in the year 1233 or 1234, by King Alexander II. for Dominicans; the other for Observantines, by John Innes, in 1479.

This Second View is the west end, with part of the Chapter-house.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

VARIOUS are the conjectures as to the origin of this Castle, but the first historical fact with regard to it is, that Margaret Queen of Malcolm Cunmore, died here in 1093, and that Donald Bane, the usurper, afterwards besieged it, in order to get possession of the children of Malcolm, who were however safely conveyed out by a postern, on the west side of the Castle.

In 1174 this Castle was delivered to the English, as one of the pledges for the ransom of William the Lion, who had been taken prisoner at Alnwick.

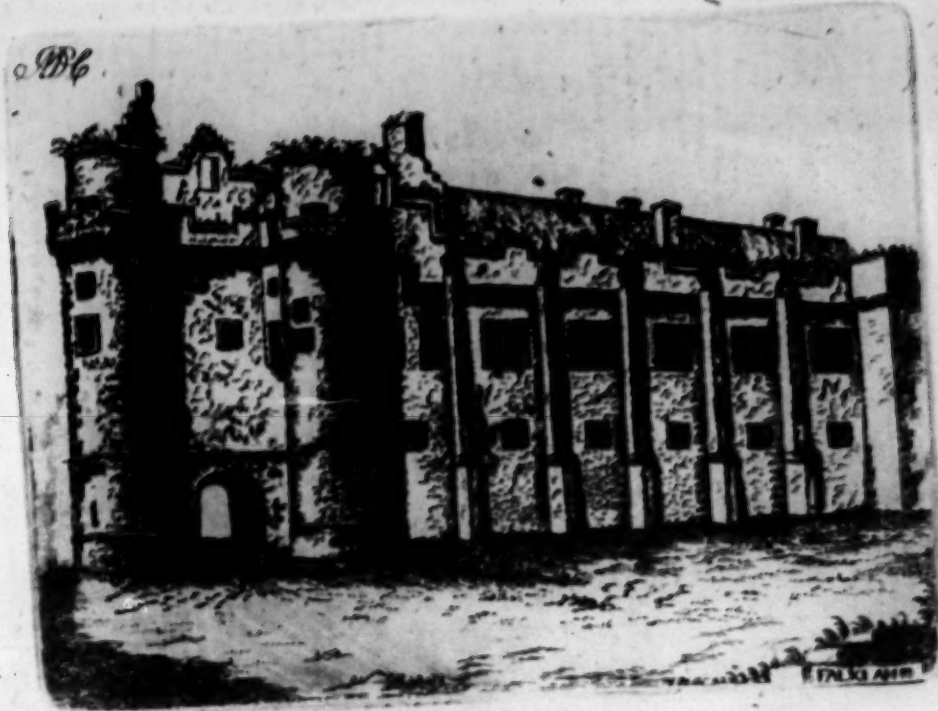
It was for some time the residence of Margaret daughter of Henry III. Queen of Alexander III.

In 1296 it was besieged and taken by the English, who kept possession of it for twenty years, when it was recovered by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and ordered to be demolished by King Robert Bruce in 1313. It was still in ruins when a part of the English army, under the Count of Namur, retreated to this rock, anno 1336, and defended themselves for some time.

It was rebuilt in 1341 by Edward III. and strongly garrisoned.

The Earl of Douglas was murdered here by the order of Sir Thomas Livingston, Regent, and Sir William Crichton, Chancellor.

This View is from the S. W. 1789.



F A L K L A N D,

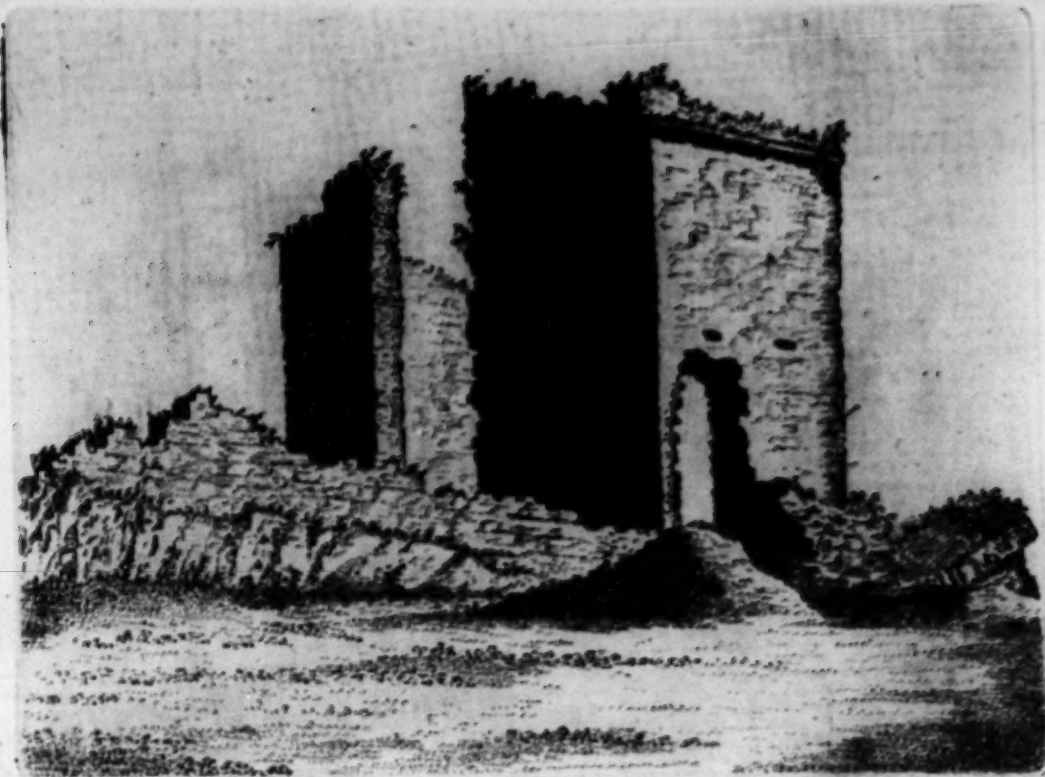
IN the shire of Fife, situated near the Lomond hill, was a palace built by King James V. From the ruins, it appears to have been a large and noble structure. The towers on each side of the gateway seem to be of an older date than the rest of the building.

There are a number of niches in the front, which is the view given. In several of these niches the statues are as large as life, and remain entire.

The park which surrounded the Palace abounded with oaks, which were cut down by Cromwell's army to build barracks at Perth.

King James VI. made this place often his residence: It was here he created Carey Lord Viscount Falkland, upon his bringing him the account of Queen Elizabeth's death.

King Charles I. also resided here, and ornamented the chapel, which occupies great part of the front.



F A S T C A S T L E,

IN Berwickshire, situated upon a high rocky cliff overhanging the sea, and joined to the land by a very narrow neck, was a fortress of amazing strength.

This Castle was in 1403 commanded by a person of the name of Clifford, who was required by King Henry IV. to deliver it up to John Duke of Bedford, Warden of the East Marches.

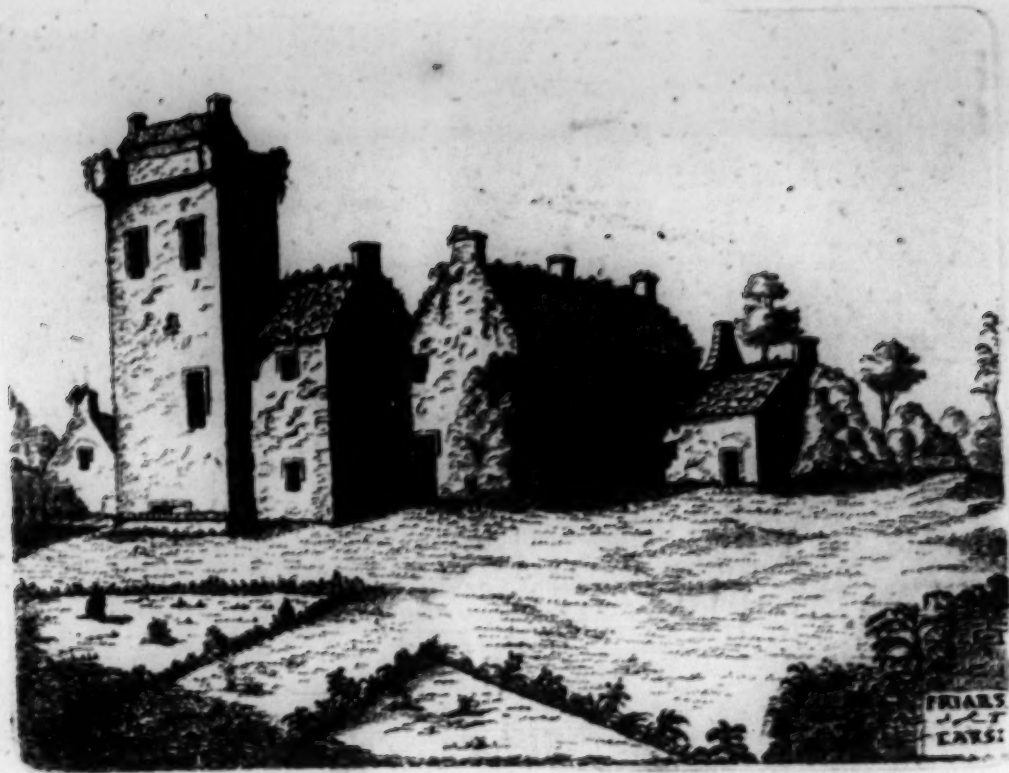
In 1410 it was surpris'd and taken by Patrick Dunbar, son of the Earl of March, and Thomas Holden, the Governor, was made prisoner.

Anno 1489 Patrick Hume, of Fast Castle, was one of the negotiators of the truce made betwixt Henry VII. and King James IV.

Cuthbert Hume, of Fast Castle, was under the standard of Lord Hume at the field of Flodden, anno 1513.

Anno 1570 this fortress, then belonging to Lord Hume, was attacked by 2000 English under Sir William Drury, Mareschal of Berwick, to whom it surrendered: a party of fourteen English were left in garrison, who were deemed sufficient to keep it against all the power of Scotland, the situation being so strong.

This View, taken in 1789, is from the N.

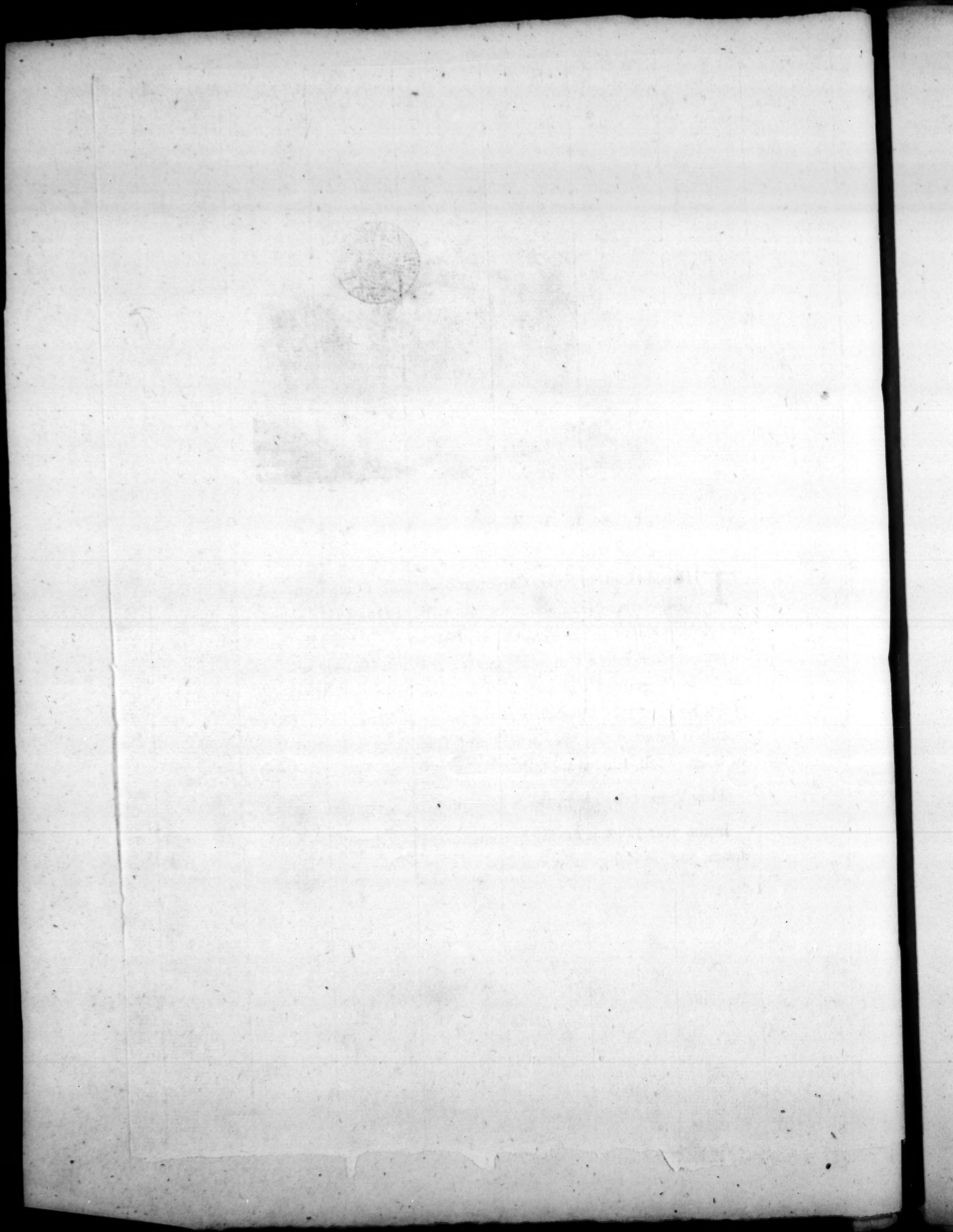


F R I A R S C A R S E.

THE old House of Friars Carse was beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nith, about six miles above Dumfries. Here was a cell dependant on the rich Abbey of Melrose. At the Reformation it was erected into a temporal barony; and in 1536 Andrew, Abbot of Melrose, granted a charter of it, and the barony of Monkland, to John Kirkpatrick, descended of the house of Closeburn. From this family it came to the Maxwells; and from them to Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, Esq. grandfather to the present proprietor.

This View, taken from the S. E. represents the garden front.

In the year 1772, it having become ruinous, this building was taken down, and no vestige now remains.

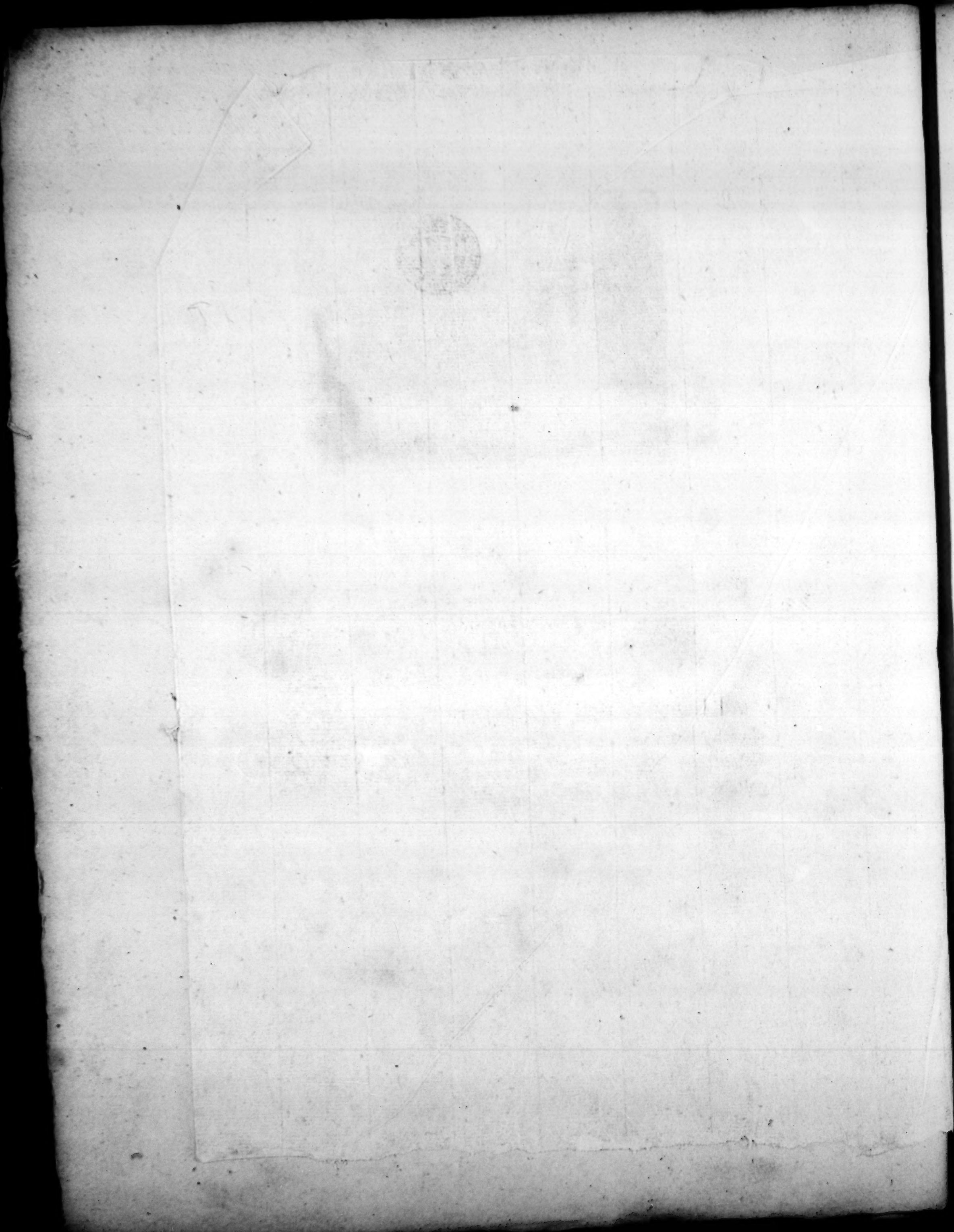


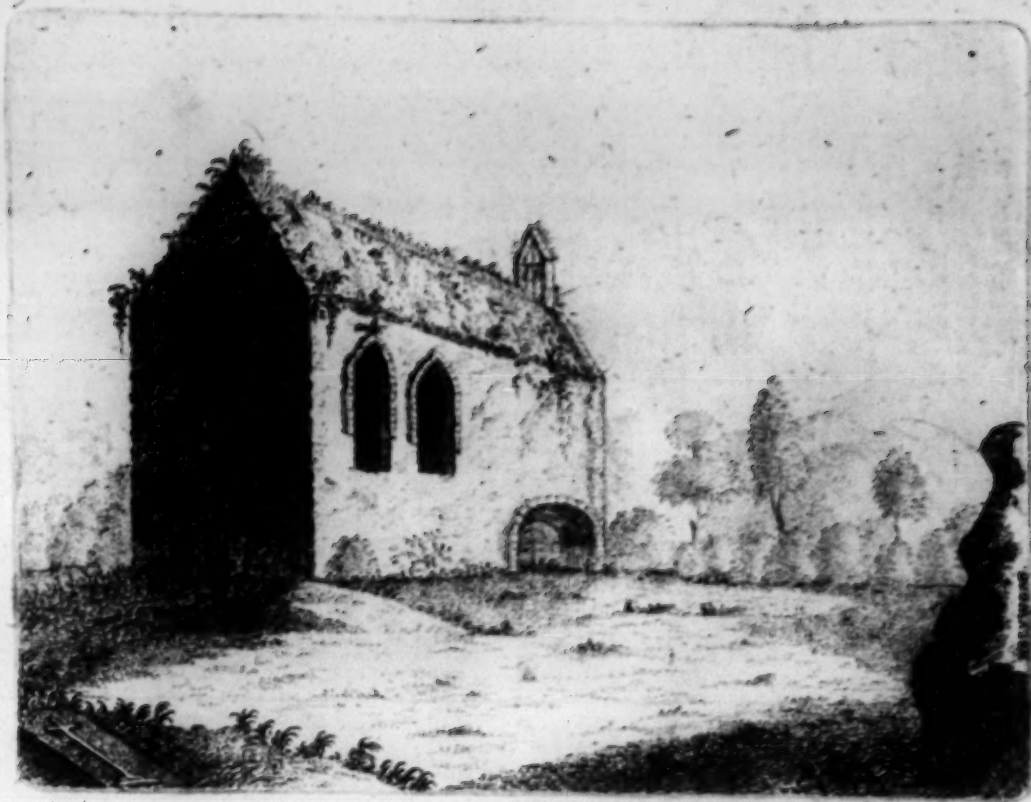


H A S I N G D E A N

IS situated on the river Tiviot, about ten miles above Melrose, and was a cell belonging to, and attended by Monks from that Ab-bacy. The remains of the arch here given, which is the east end of the choir, is of Saxon architecture and of no inelegant design.

After the Reformation, this building was long used as the parish-church; but a new one having been erected about the year 1700 at Roberton, as more conveniently situated, this fabric was allowed to go to ruin, and is now entirely demolished.





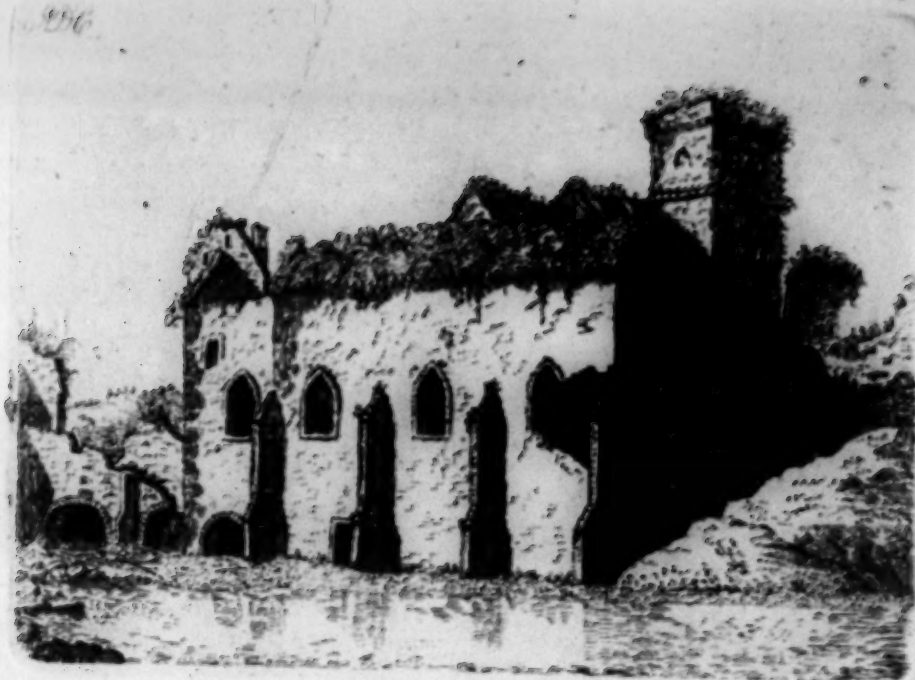
H O L Y W O O D.

THIS once famous Priory was founded by Dervorgilla, daughter of Alan Lord of Galloway, in the year 1275, for monks of the order of the Præmonstratenses. Its situation was upon the river Nith, four miles from Dumfries. The common name was *De Sacri Nemoris*, or *De Sacro Bosco*. About a mile west from the site of this Priory there is a large circle of stones, two of them, much larger than the rest, point exactly east and west; and, according to the tradition of the country, this circle was surrounded with an oak wood, from which it is supposed the house was called the Church of the Holy Wood.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco, famous for his book *De Sphæra*, was a professed religious of this place.

These last remains were pulled down in 1788, to rebuild the parish church.

King Robert II. confirms an Hospital made within the Monastery of Holywood by Arch. the Grim, Earl of Douglas.



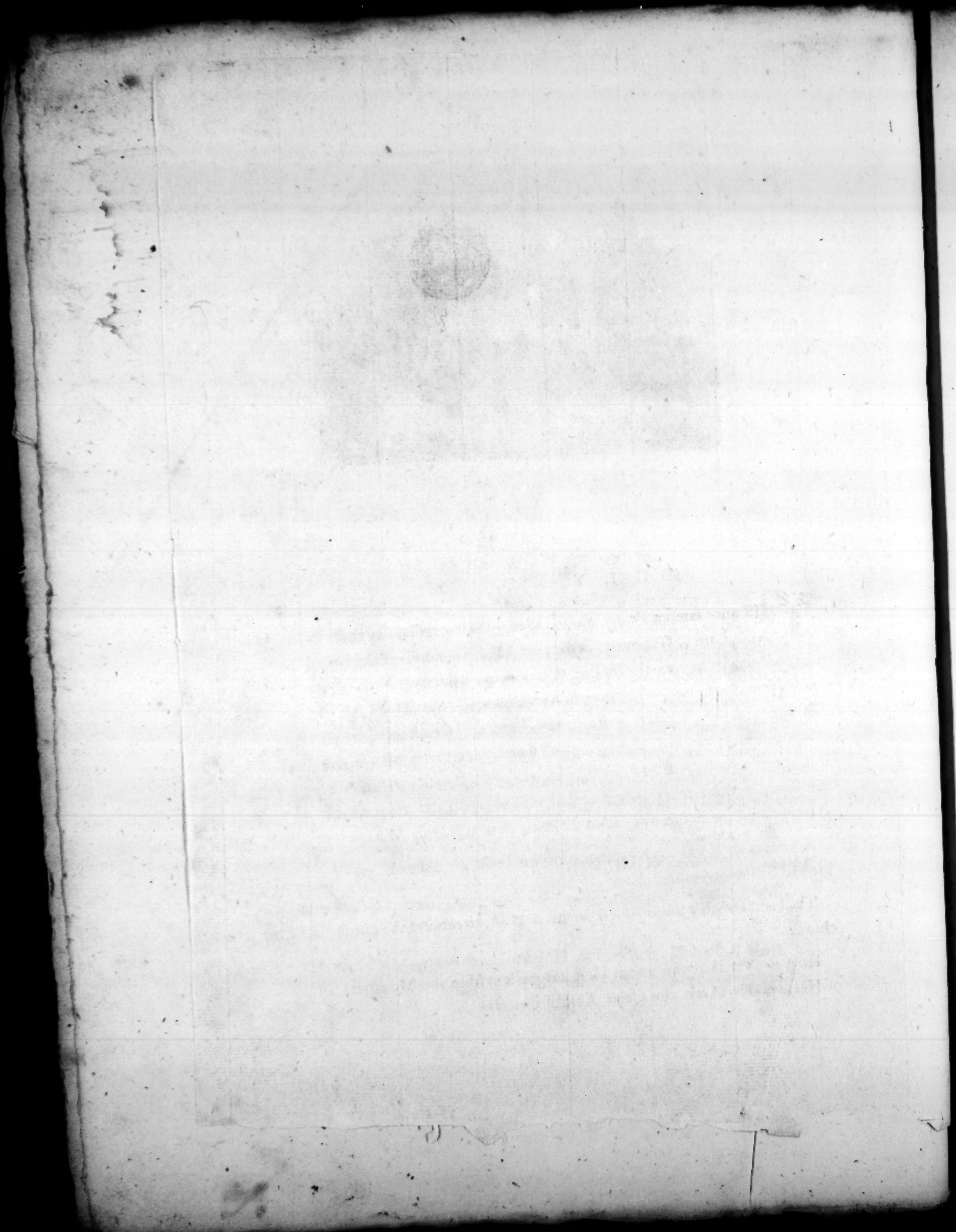
I N C H C O L M.

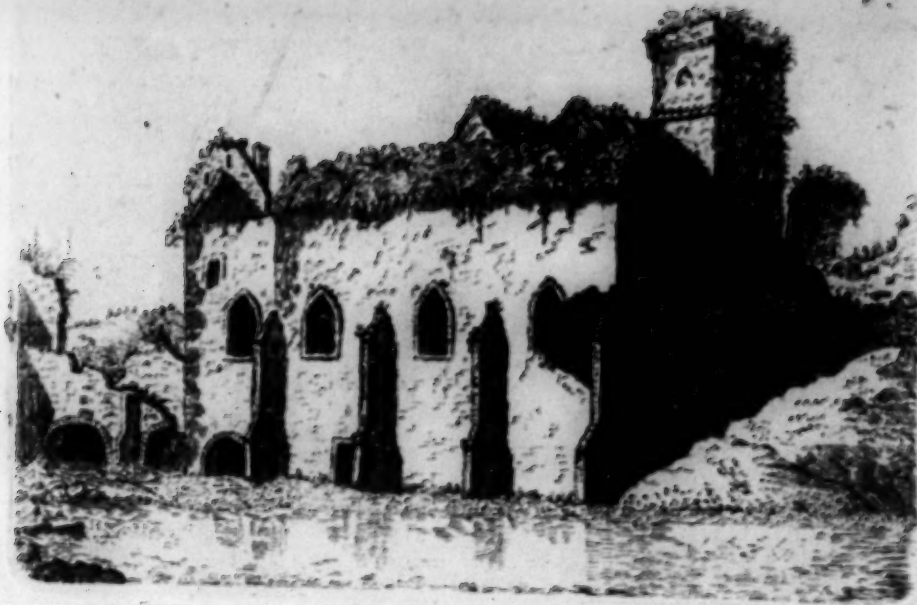
P L A T E I.

ON the island of Inch Colm, anciently called Æmonia, in the Frith of Forth, near Aberdour in Fife, was a monastery belonging to the canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by King Alexander I. in the year 1123, and dedicated to St. Columba, Abbot of Iona, by whose interposition he was supposed to have escaped the danger of shipwreck. Tradition gives the following account: That the King, crossing at Queensferry, a dreadful storm drove the vessel upon this island, where a hermit then lived, in a small chapel dedicated to St. Columba. Here the King and his suite were compelled to remain for three days, with no better fare than what the milk of a single cow, and the shell-fish they could gather among the rocks, afforded.

THE buildings cover a large track of ground, and remain tolerably entire, the strong vaulted roofs having still withstood the hand of time, and the rage of party. The cloister, and a small octagon chapel adjoining, have suffered little. The square tower rising above resembles that of Iona.

THIS first View is from the south, and shews the remains of the kitchen and vaults beneath, the walls of which are close to the sea.





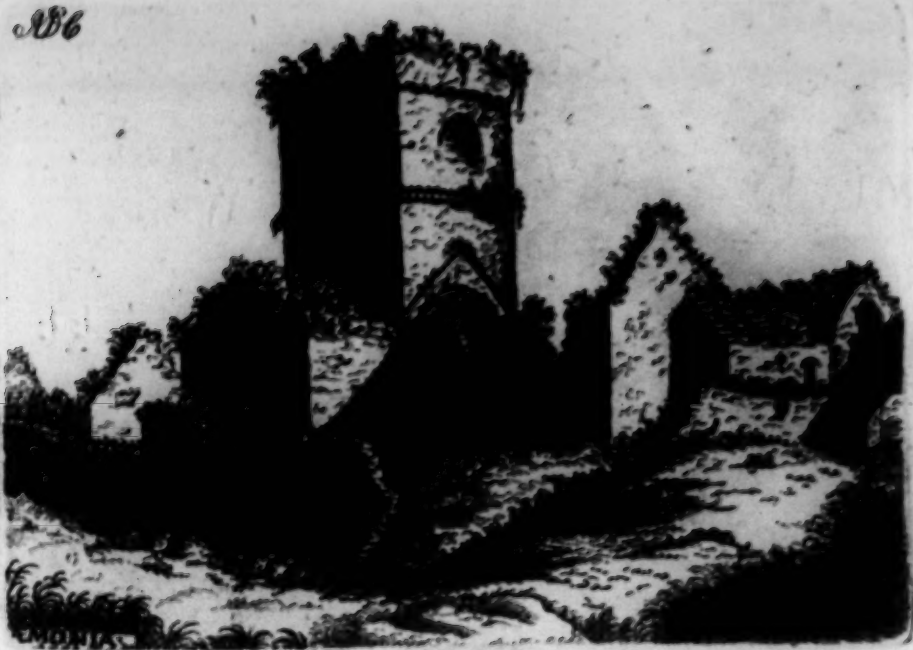
INCHCOLM.

PLATE I.

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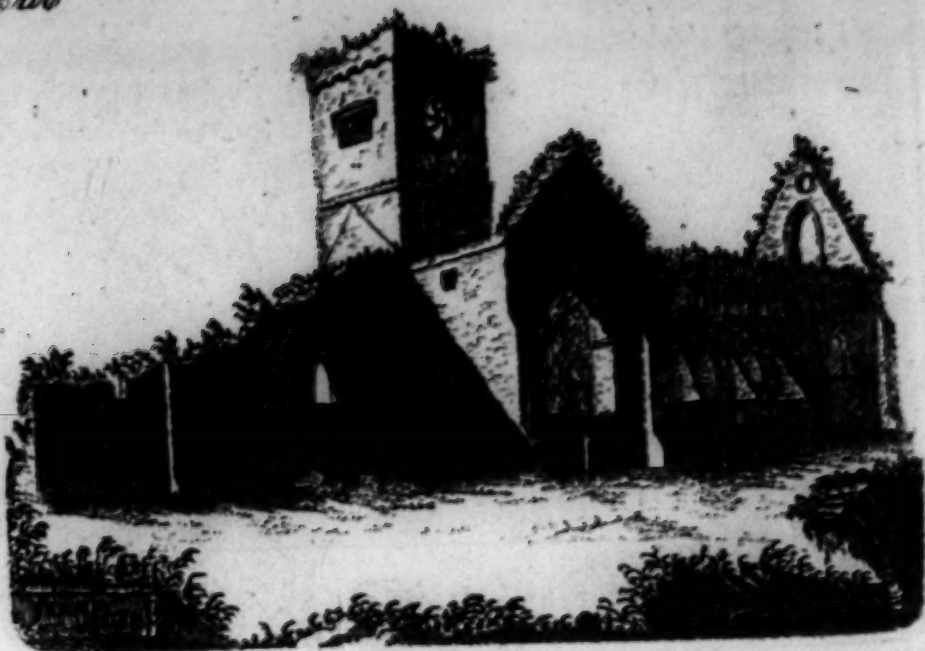
I N C H C O L M.

P L A T E II.

THIS Monastery had considerable wealth, which, attracting the notice of the English fleet sent into the Frith by King Edward III. anno 1335, was pillaged of every thing valuable. Amongst the spoils was an image of St. Columba, held in great veneration. Soon after this act of sacrilege, the fleet suffered much by a violent tempest, which being considered as a just punishment inflicted by the hand of the Deity for the impious deed, those who had escaped the fury of the waves were so intimidated thereat, that the church and monastery were presented with a valuable offering of gold and silver.

Alanus de Mortuo Mari, Lord of Aberdour, bestowed half of his lands on the Monks at this island, in consideration of his being allowed a burying-place for himself and his posterity in the church.

This island now belongs to the Earl of Murray, whose beautiful seat of Dunibrissel lies a very little further up the Frith, upon the edge of the water.

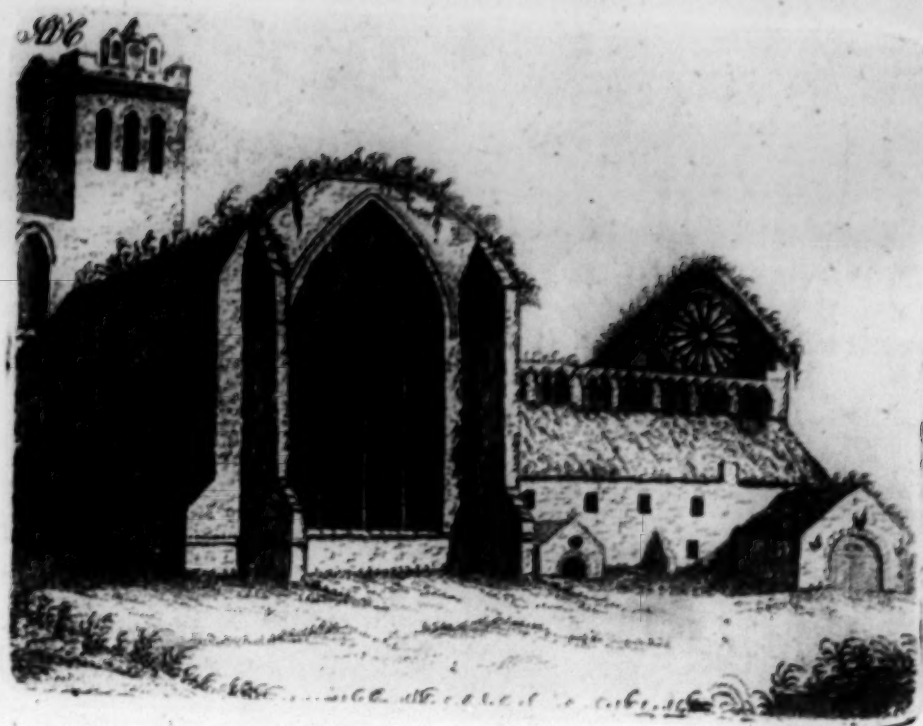


I O N A,

OR ICOLMKILL, is a small island, situated near the isle of Mull, in Argyleshire, famous for a Monastery founded by St. Columba, who came from Ireland in the year 565; and after converting the northern Picts, obtained this place, where he built the Monastery above mentioned, and was himself the first Abbot.

THE original inhabitants of this house were *Canons Regular*; but afterwards, upon the old cloisters being ruined by the frequent incursions of the Danes, and remaining depopulated for seven years, it became the residence of the Cluniacenses.

THIS View of the Cathedral is from the S. E. By whom it was originally built is uncertain. According to Boethius, it was only rebuilt in the 7th century, by Maldivinus the 55th King of Scotland.



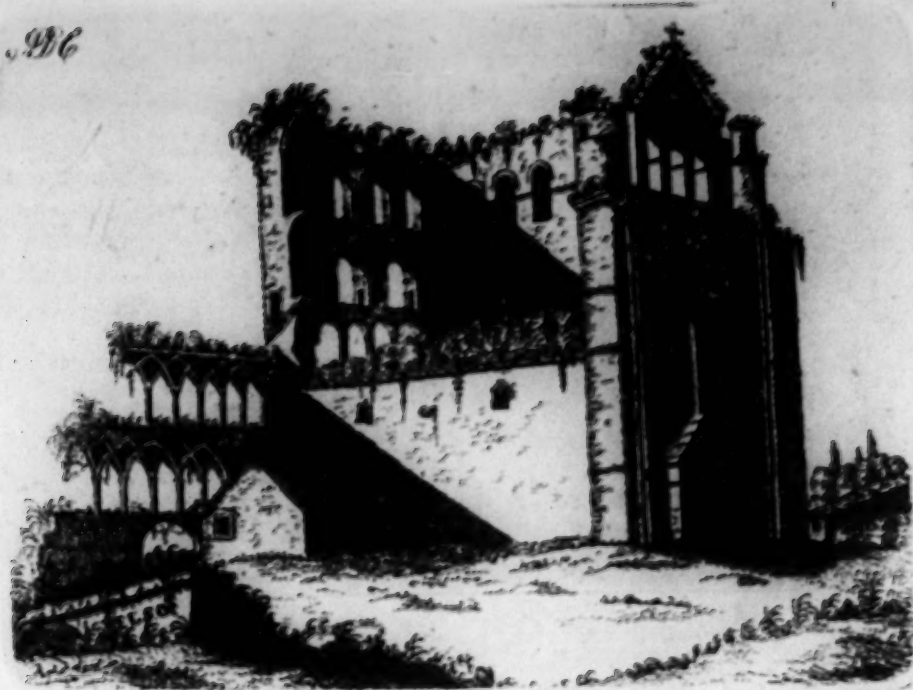
J E D B U R G H,

FORMERLY called JEDWORTH, in Tiviotdale, was an Abbey, situated on the west side of the river Jed, near its junction with the Tiviot, founded by K. David I. for Canons Regular, brought from Beauvais, where they had been established by Yvo Carnutensis, in a Monastery dedicated to *St. Quintine*, of which he was Provost, before he became Bishop of Chartres. The first Abbot was Osbertus, who died anno 1174.

IN 1622, it was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferneherst, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian.

RESTENNOTE, in Angus and Canonby, in Roxburghshire, were Cells or Pories belonging to this Abbey.

THERE was likewise a Convent founded at Jedburgh by the citizens, anno 1513, for Franciscans,

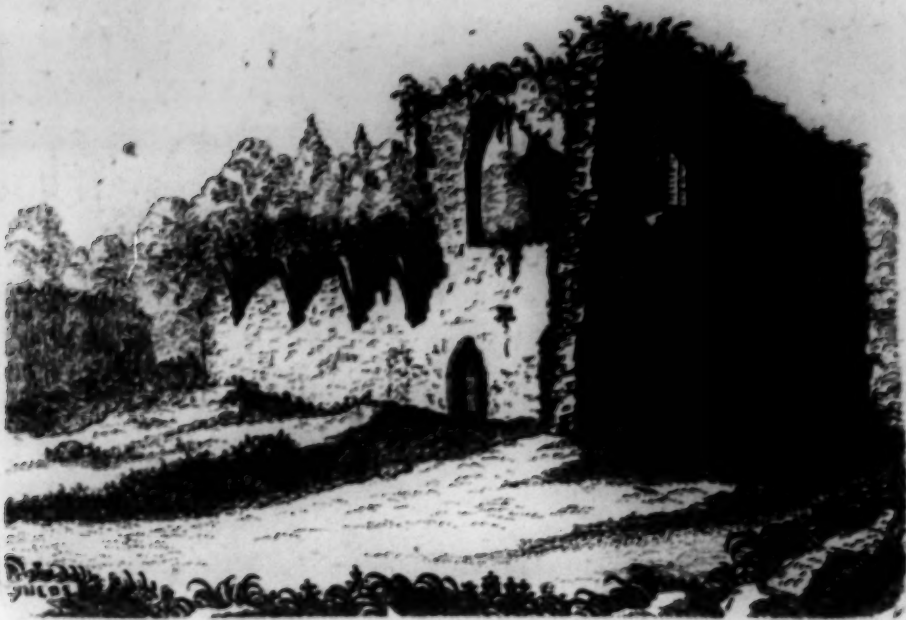


K E L S O,

OR CALCHOU, in the shire of Roxburgh, or Tiviotdale, is situated at the mouth of the river Tiviot, upon the north side of the Tweed. This Monastery was one of the six in Scotland of the Order of the Tyronenses.

THE original foundation was at Selkirk, by King David I. then Earl of Cumberland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, as a situation more commodious, and from thence to Kelso, where it was at last settled, and a magnificent house founded on the 22d of May 1128, by King David I. at the persuasion of the Bishop of Glasgow, and the religious Nobles.

THE Abbacy at present belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, obtained it from King James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis Earl of Bothwell, Admiral of Scotland.

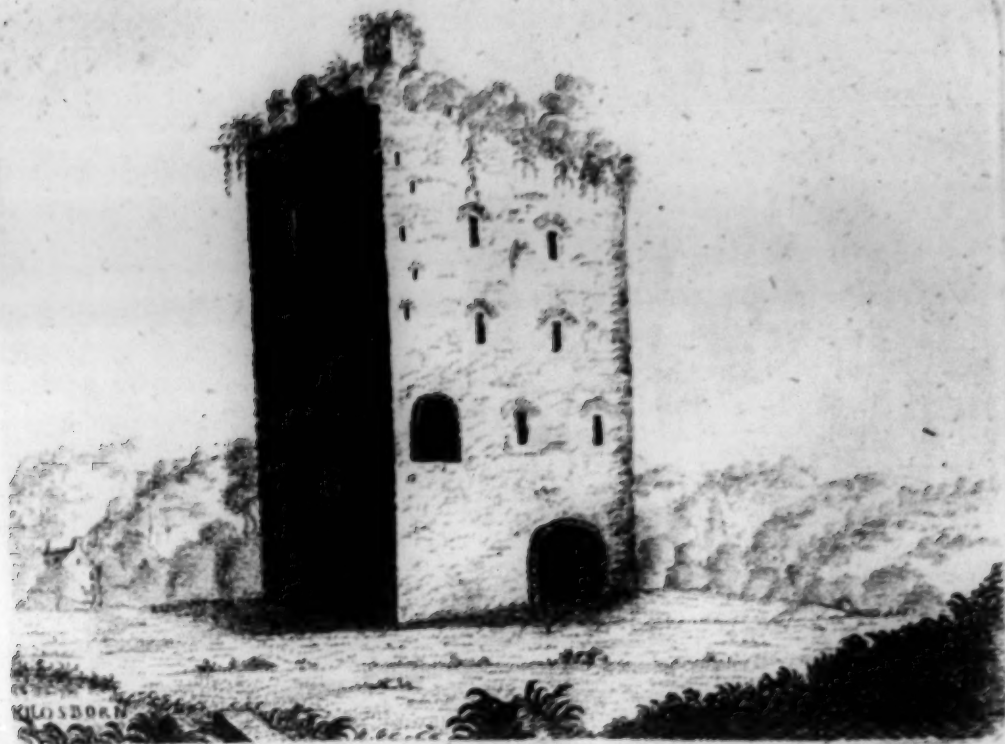


K Y N L O S S,

OR KEANLOCH, in the shire of Moray, was a famous Abbey, founded in 1150 by K. David I. The Monks were of the Cistercian order, and brought from Melrose, with their first Abbot, *Ascelinus*, who died in 1174.

THE last Abbot was Robert Red, who died in 1558, in his return from France, where he had been assisting at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin.

EDWARD BRUCE, Commissary of *Edinburgh*, afterwards a Lord of Session, was Commendator of Kynloss, at the Reformation. He was by K. James VI. created *Baron Bruce of Kynloss*, in 1604. This dignity was enjoyed by his son Thomas Bruce, who, in 1638, was created Earl of Elgin by K. Charles I.

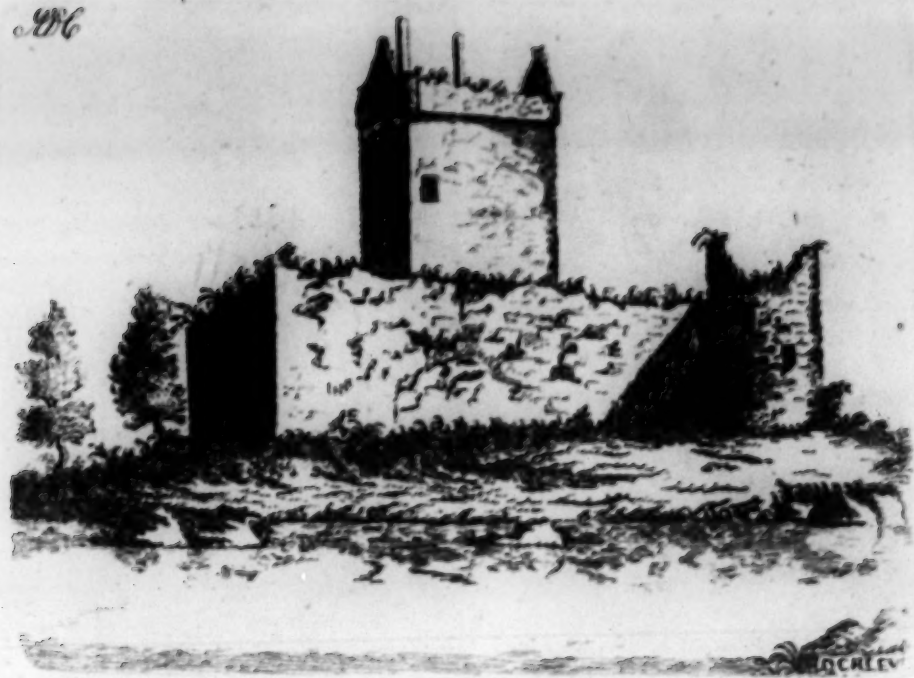


KILLOSBOURN CASTLE,

IN Nithsdale, situated on the east side of a loch, or lake, about twelve miles to the northward of Dumfries. The stile of building is much unlike any of the other border towers, as the habitable part of the building was entered by a ladder from without, which was drawn up. The lower vaults are very strongly arched, and have a small trap in one which communicated with the great hall above; the upper and under doors have massy iron gates, and are ornamented with zigzag figures similar to what are found in the Saxon architecture. This was the residence of Donegal Lord of Strathnith, in the reign of King Edgar, Alexander I. and David I.

In the reign of Alexander II. Ivon de Kirkpatrick, of Killosoborn, obtained a charter of confirmation of these lands. Roger, a successor of Ivon, was among the first who stood forward in the cause of Robert Bruce, and was with him when he slew John Cummyng at Dumfries; for his service there, he obtained the hand and dagger, and the motto of *I'll mak ficker*, the words he used in stabbing Cummyng. This estate is now the property of the Rev. Stewart Monteith.

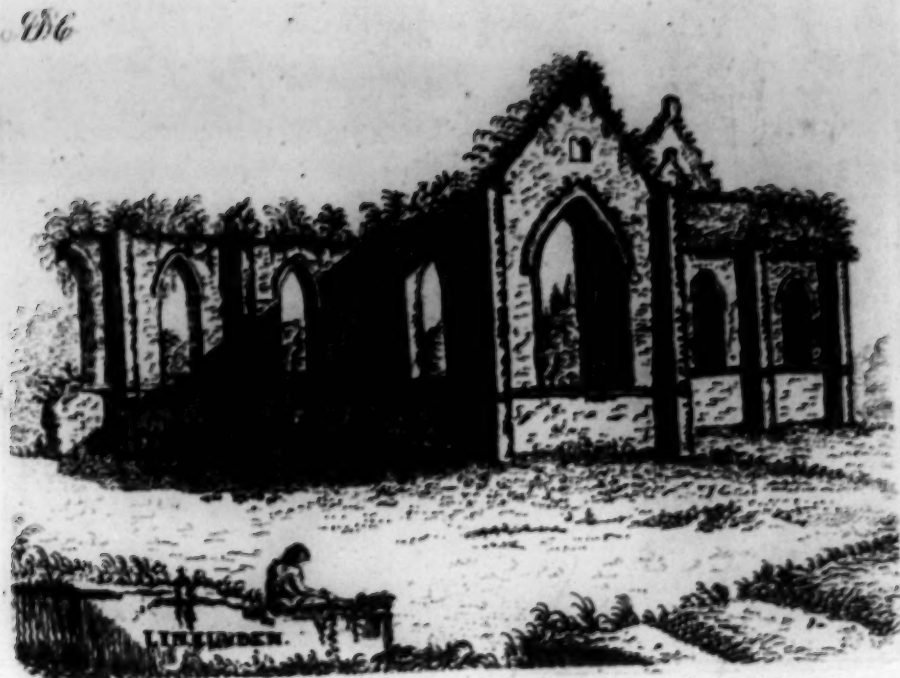




L O C H - L E V E N .

THE Castle, of which this View is given, is built on a small island, situated almost in the middle of Loch-Leven. By whom, or at what period, it was erected, is not known. In the reign of King Robert III. a grant was made of it from the crown to Douglas laird of Loch-Leven.

THIS island is famous for being the place of captivity of Mary Queen of Scots; and the ruins of a small building are shewn as her prison. Besides this, there are the remains of a chapel, and a square tower, consisting of a dungeon, and three stories of apartments above, the whole encompassed with a wall.

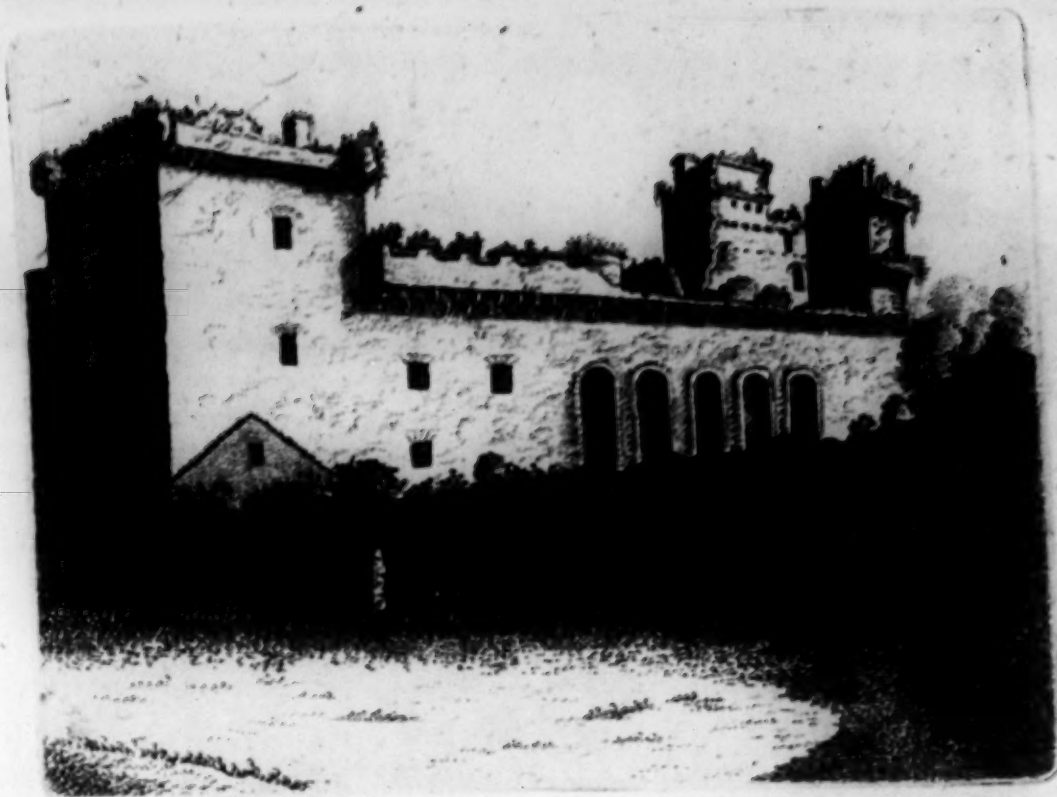


L I N C L U D E N,

IN Galloway, situated upon the water of Cludan, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above Dumfries, was originally a Convent of Black or Benedictine Nuns, founded by Uthred, father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, in the reign of King Malcolm IV.; but, on account of the dissolute manners of the Nuns, was, by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, changed into a Provostry, in the reign of King Robert III.

IN the chancel, almost opposite to where the high altar stood, is a beautiful tomb of Margaret, daughter to King Robert III. wife of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourain.

IN a small chancel to the east of the nave of the Church, there has been another altar, over which are various figures.



L I N L I T H G O W.

P L A T E I.

IT appears from Fordun, that Edward I. during his campaign in Scotland in the year 1301, built a Castle at Linlithgow, and wintered there, part of which building still remains.

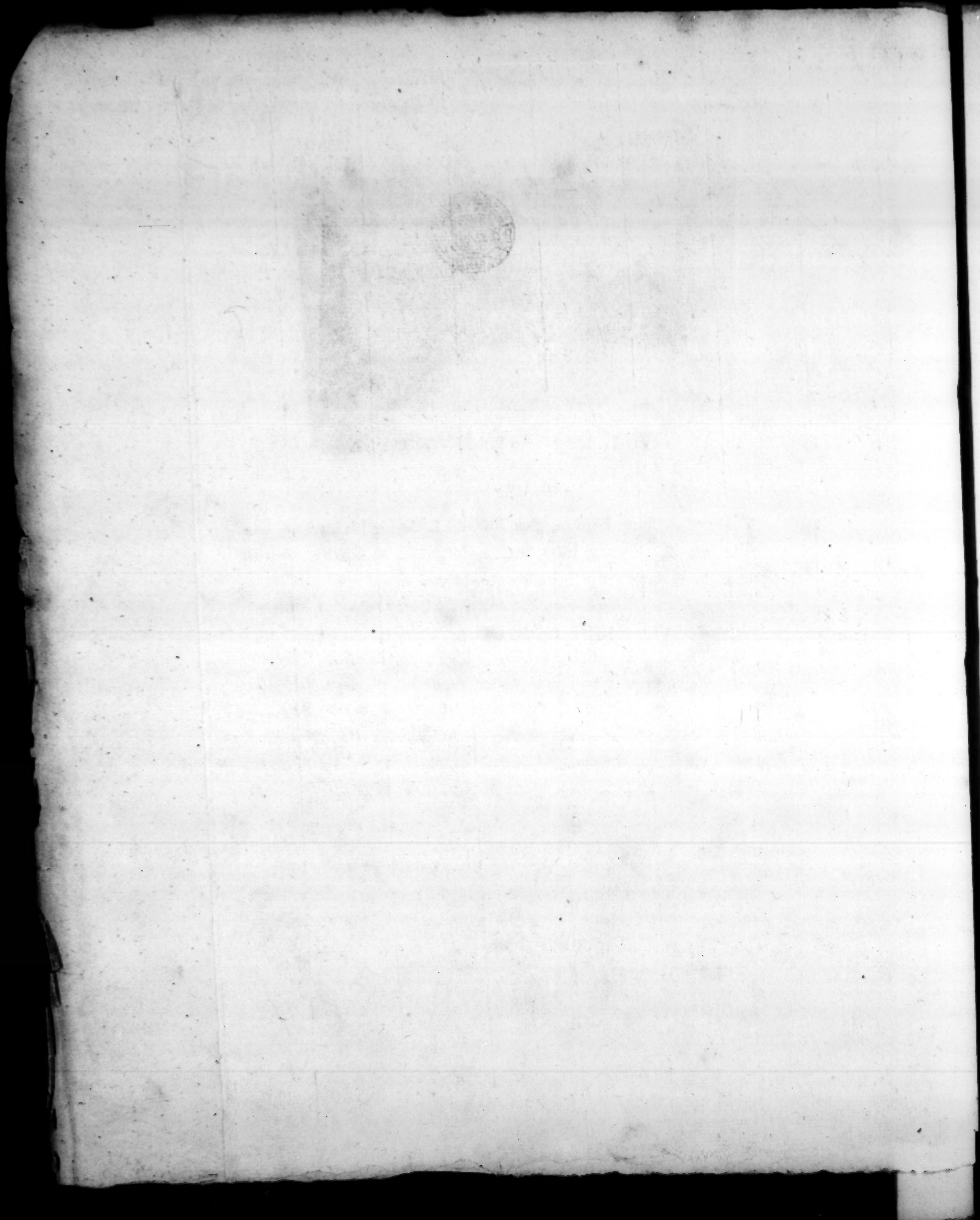
In 1311, this Castle having been surpris'd by the Scots, was ordered to be dismantled by King Robert Bruce.

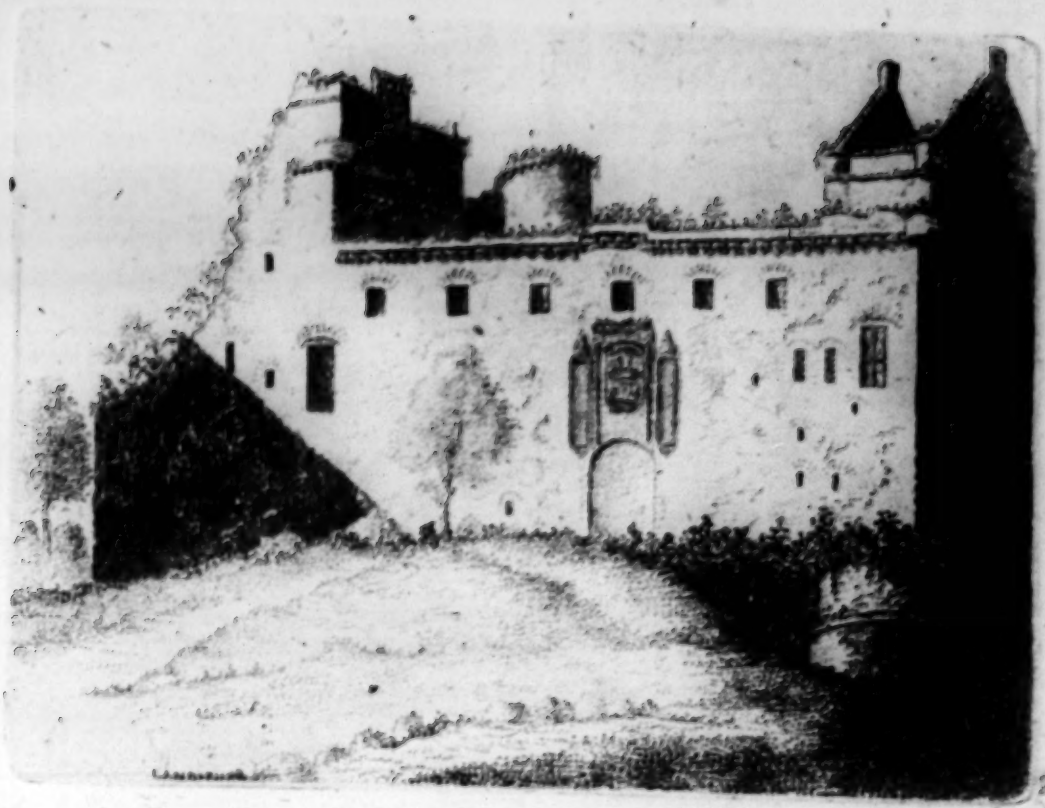
The Palace of Linlithgow is beautifully situated on a rising ground, advancing in form of an amphitheatre into the lake; it consists of a square; the front is occupied by the chapel, which was built by King James V. who also added the porch; the north side was built by King James VI. As to the more ancient parts of the building, they appear to have been erected at different periods, and the work of former Kings.

This place was the site of a Roman camp, and the town, which is a very ancient burgh, is thought by many to be the lindum of Ptolemie.

This first View is from the south-west, and gives part of the front where the chapel was, with five windows, and the old apartments where Mary Queen of Scots was born.

Taken in 1789.





L I N L I T H G O W.

P L A T E II.

THE lake, which is a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, is well furnished with pikes, perches and eels.

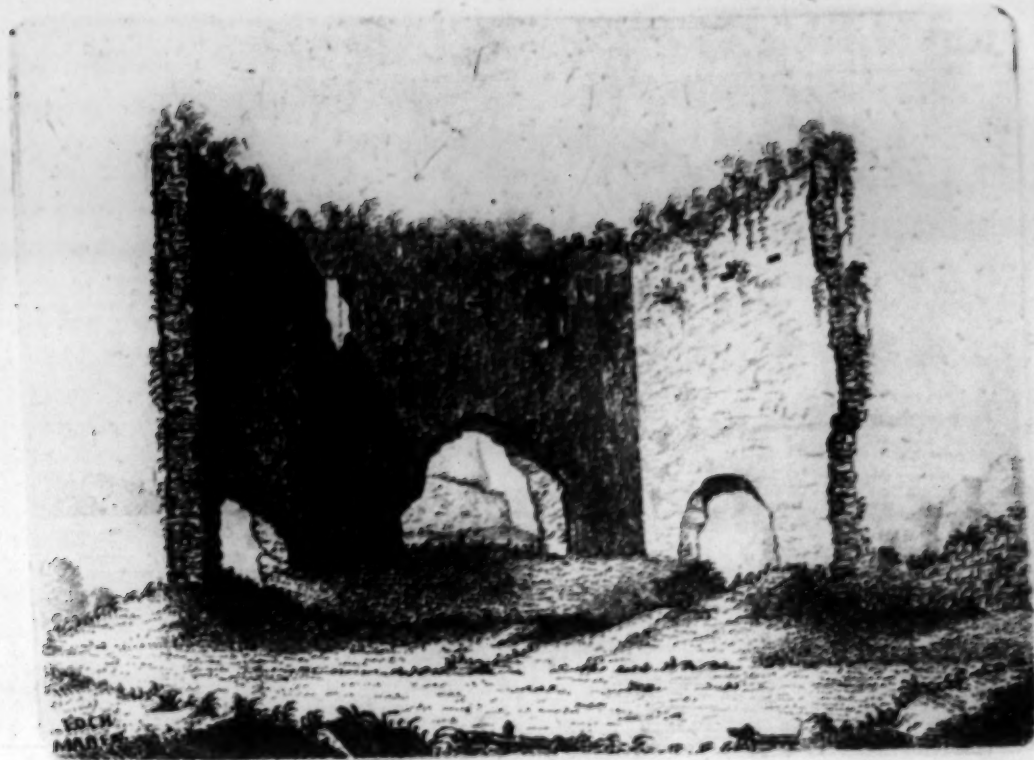
This Palace was the favourite residence of King James V.

The greatest part of this building was in repair till the year 1746, when having been accidentally set on fire by the King's troops who were then in it, was totally consumed, and never since repaired.

This second View from the N. E. gives the ancient door of entrance to a room or hall near 100 feet long, where the Parliament of Scotland sometimes met. The sculpture is very beautiful.

The old building, consisting of a round tower and part of a wall, are the remains of the Castle, or Palace.

Taken in 1789.



LOCHMABEN,

PLATE I.

IS situated on a peninsula on the south side of the great loch of Lochmaben in the shire of Anandale, about nine miles N. E. from Dumfries. The neck of the peninsula is cut across with several ditches, both wet and dry, which rendered this fortress very strong.

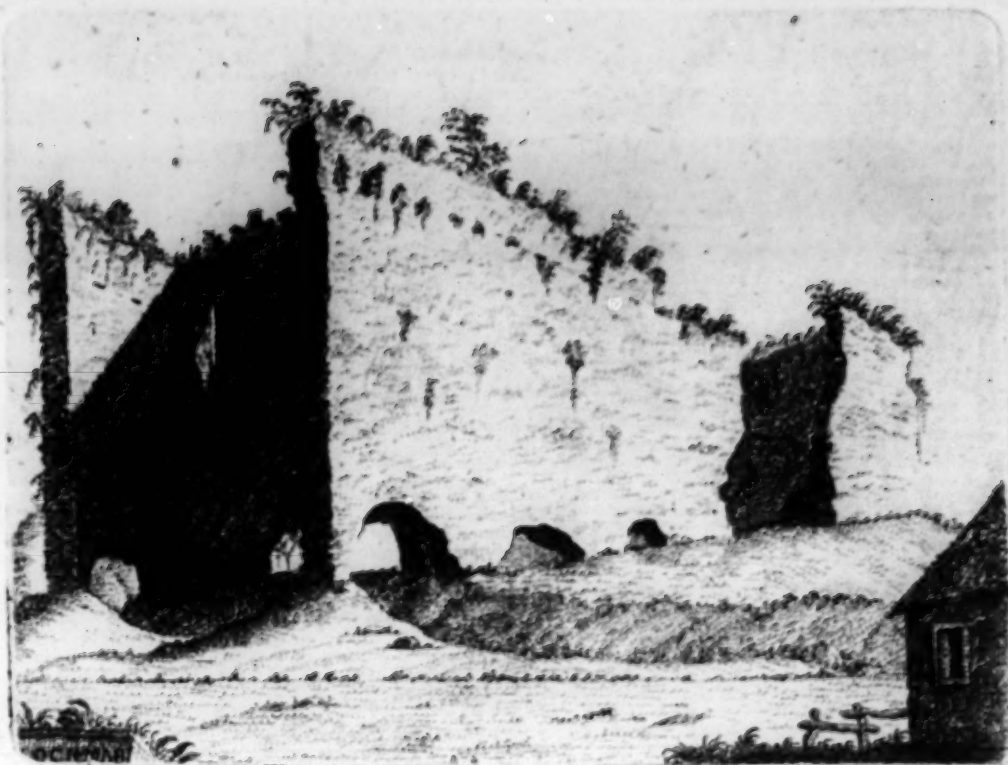
The Castle of Lochmaben was built by the Bruces after they became Lords of Anandale: from them it came by a daughter to the Randolphs, and afterwards to the Dunbars: in consequence of their forfeiture it was given to the Douglas's, who having also forfeited it, Alexander Duke of Albany, brother of James III. of Scotland, obtained possession of it.

This View exhibits the door of entrance to the south, with the two walls extending forwards, through which the great ditch, communicating with the lake on each side, was carried. There appears to have been something like a gallery round the top of the wall on the inside, to defend the entrance.

Stone bullets, of a very large size, are found often in the ditches, some as heavy as 42lb.

Taken 1788.





L O C H M A B E N.

P L A T E II.

UPON the forfeiture of the Duke of Albany, the King garrisoned this Castle with 100 horse and 200 foot, and gave a salary to the Governor or Constable of £300 per annum, with a plentiful provision from the neighbouring country for the support of the garrison.

After the loss of the three northern counties of England, this was the great key of the west border of Scotland, and was often the cause of great contention between the two kingdoms.

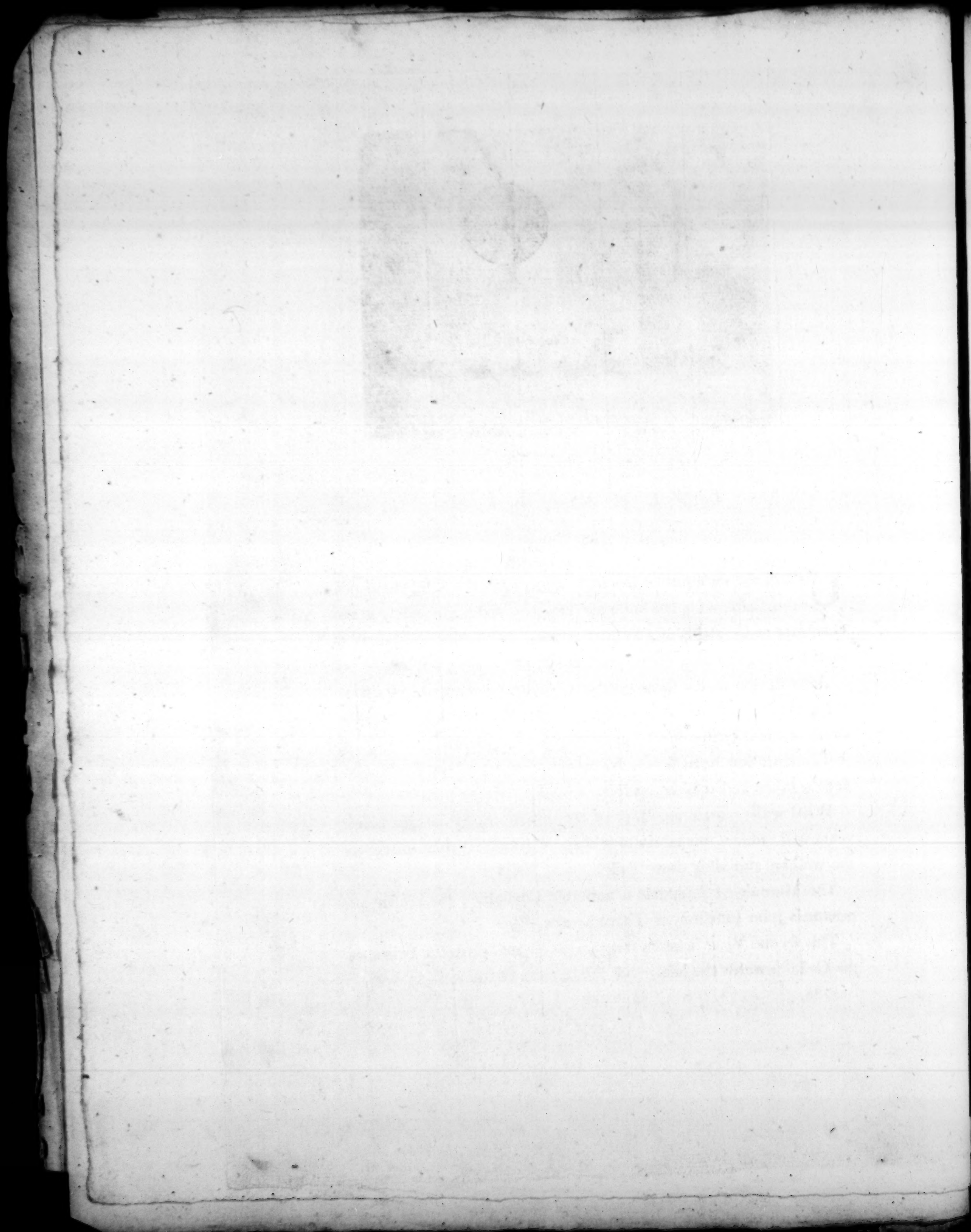
There are few fortresses on the borders that have been so often besieged, taken and retaken, as this.

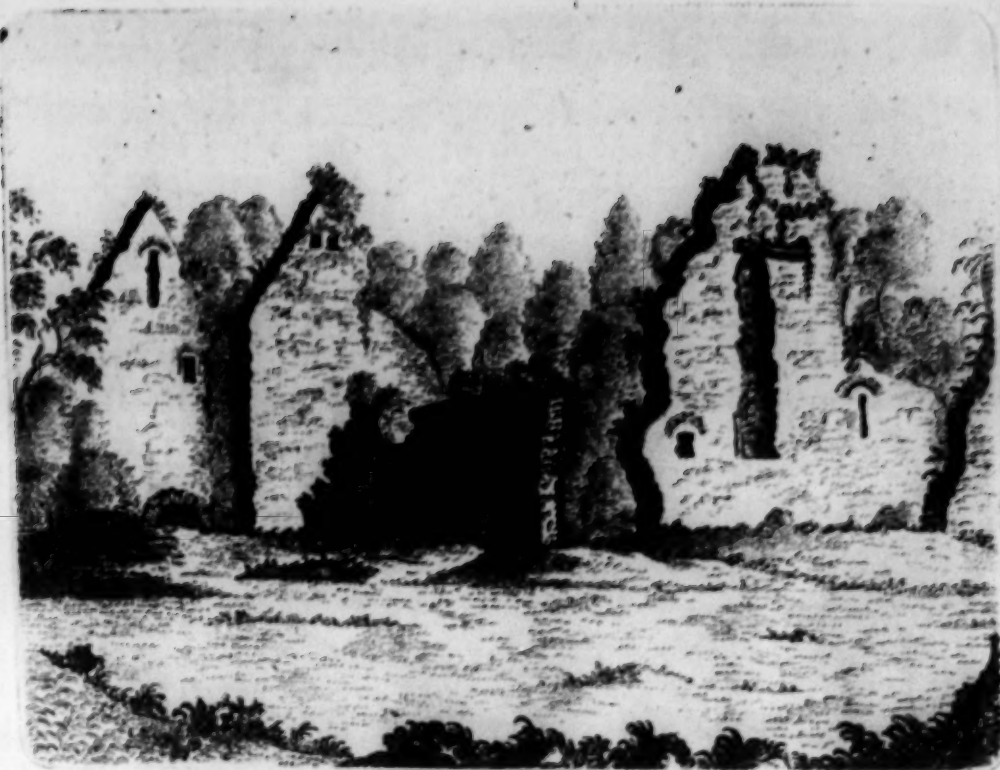
What walls remain are stript of the outside facing, so that a few years will reduce this fabric to a heap of rubbish; great pieces of the wall are tumbling down daily.

The Marquis of Anandale is heritable Constable; the present proprietor is John Johnston, of Thornthwaite, Esq.

This second View is taken from the S. E. and gives the extent of the Castle towards the lake, with the remains of the ditch in front.

1788.





LOCH TAY PRIORY,

UPON an island situated in Loch Tay, in the shire of Perth, was a Cell or Priory belonging to Scone, founded by King Alexander I. in the year 1122, for canons regular of St. Augustine. In this place died Sybilla, Queen of Alexander I. and was here buried. She was natural daughter of Henry I. King of England.

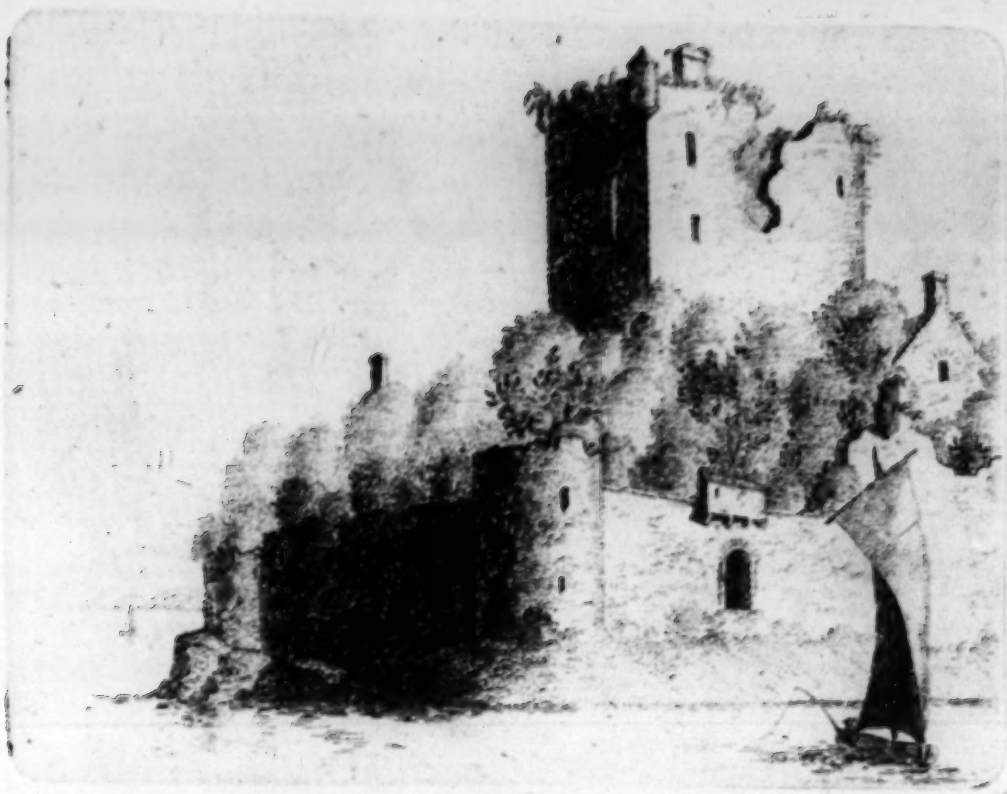
In the neighbouring village of Ceanmore, or Kenmore, is held an annual fair, called *the Fair of the Holy Women*;—the tradition is, that the nuns of Loch Tay had liberty to expose at this time the work which they had done in the intervals of their devotion during the preceding twelvemonth, and that the establishment was for twenty-five.

This is contrary to what is asserted by Spotteswood, and very different from the most respectable authority: but I give it as the general belief in that part of the country, and submit whether the circumstance of Queen Sybilla dying, and being buried there, does not confirm the idea of its being possessed by nuns.

There is a kind of causeway which reaches from the island to the north shore, which probably led to the garden and orchard upon the side of the opposite hill, hanging over the water, with a fine exposure to the south.

This beautiful spot, with a wide-extended country round, is the property of the Earl of Breadalbane.

This View is from the S. E. 1788.



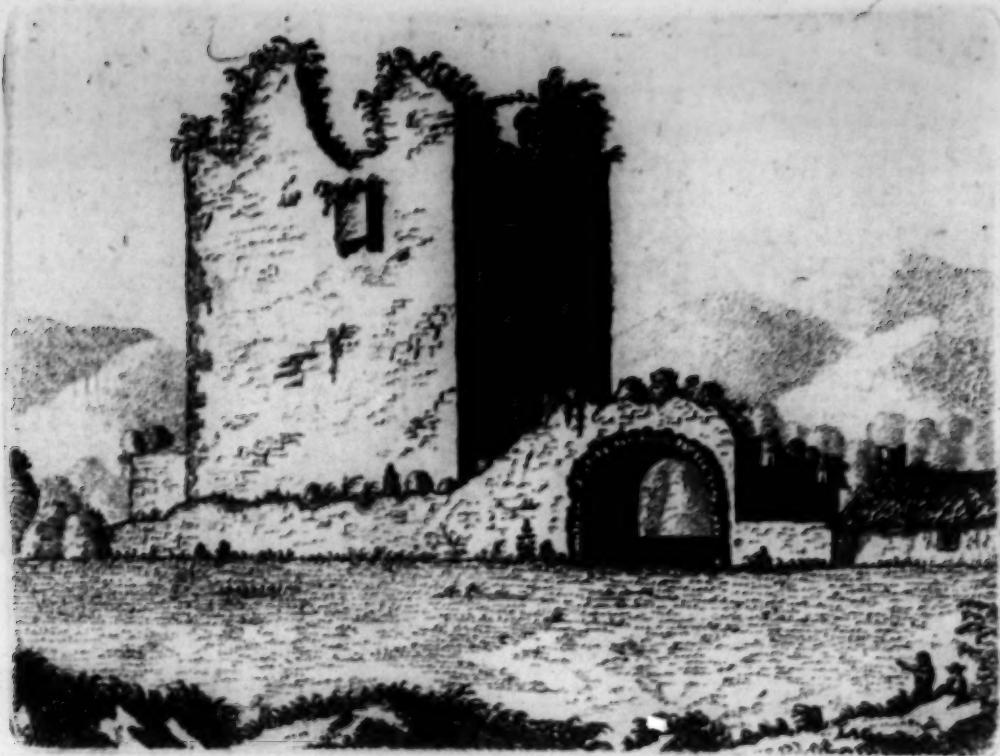
LOCHORE CASTLE.

THIS Castle is built on a peninsula, on the south side of the loch of Lochore, in the shire of Kinross, and was erected by Duncan de Lochor, in the reign of Malcolm IV. anno 1160: it consisted of a strong square tower, with many lower buildings, surrounded with a wall, having round towers at the corners; the walls on three sides are washed by the water of the loch or lake, which formerly abounded with pike or perch.

In the reign of Alexander II. Adam de Lochor was Sheriff of Perth; David de Lochor is in 1255 also Sheriff; in 1289 Hugo de Lochor is Viscount de Fife, as is Constantinus in 1292; David de Lochor is named in Ragman's Roll in 1296. In 1315 Thomas de Lochor was in the Parliament at Air that tailed the Crown, and his seal is appended to that act.

In the reign of King Robert Bruce the estate came by marriage to Adam de Valloniis, and from them again by marriage to Sir Andrew Wardlaw. Over the door in the tower is inscribed "Robertus de Wardlaw," who greatly fortified and repaired it.

This View is from the west.



L A G G.

P L A T E I.

THIS Castle is situated in Glen Lag, about seven miles from Dumfries, amidst a dreary wild, steep mountains on all sides, with deep morasses for several miles, frequently covered with water.

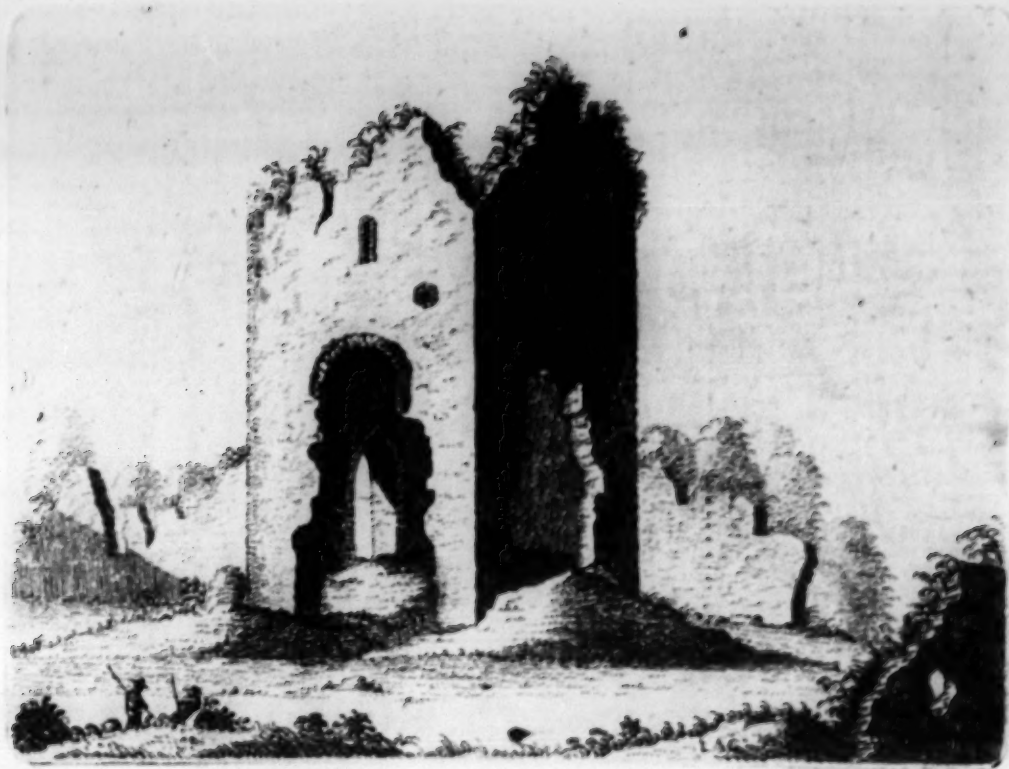
It was the ancient baronial Castle of the very powerful family of the Grierfons of Lagg.

No tradition remains of the time of its being built; but from the stile, which is similar to most of the border towers, it was with others erected at a very early period, to check the inroads of the English, and secure a safe retreat to our roving chiefs.

The first View is from the S. W. with the gate of entrance. There are the vestiges of a number of ancient buildings adjoining, but no ditch, or other outworks of defence; its sequestered situation was sufficient.

Taken 1788.

THESE ARE THE REMAINS OF A
PAPER WHICH WAS ONCE
A PART OF THE RECORDS OF THE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY. IT WAS FOUND IN THE
CELLAR OF THE BUILDING
WHICH WAS USED AS A
WAREHOUSE FOR THE
STORAGE OF THE
REMAINS OF THE
SHIP WHICH WAS
SUNK IN THE
YEAR 1864.



L A G G.

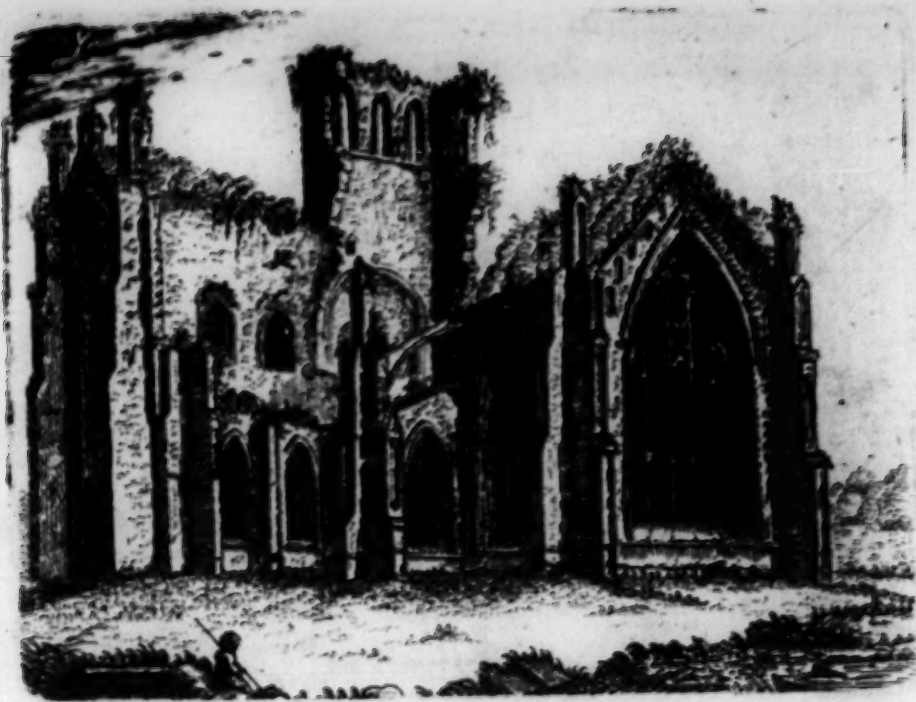
P L A T E II.

THE last inhabitant of this pile was Sir Robert Grierfon, Bart. grandfather to the present Sir Robert.

The Grierfons are descended of the Laird of M'Gregor, and have been long settled in this country, where they were allied with the best families, viz. the Lords Maxwell, Charteris of Amisfield, Kirkpatrick's of Closeburn, Fergusons of Craigdarroch, and with the Queensberry family by the marriage of the above Sir Robert with Lady Henrietta Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Queensberry.

This View is from the N. E. where the garden has been. Near the garden is two or three oblong hollows, dug out of the ground, evidently intended for fish-ponds.

Taken 1788.



M E L R O S E.

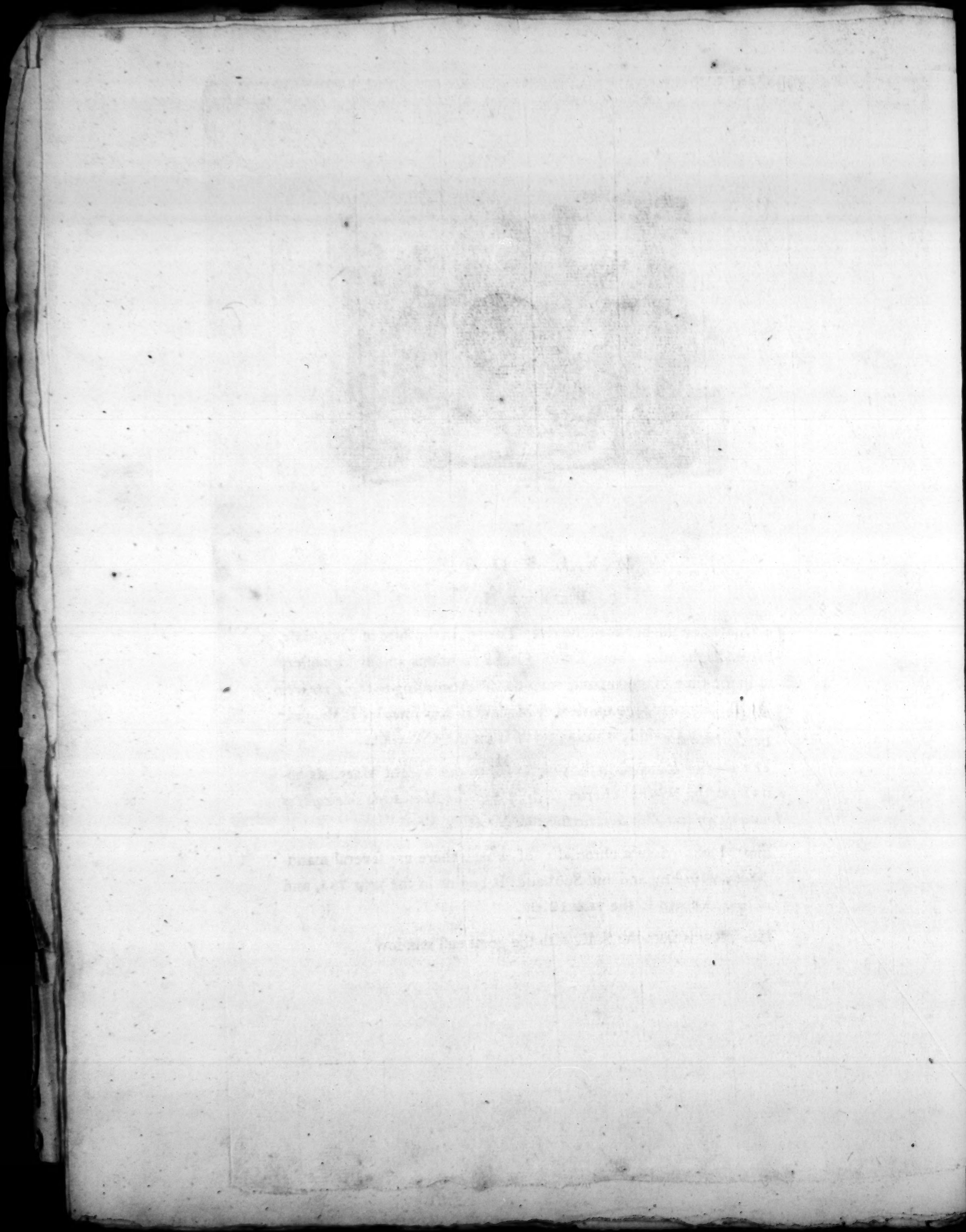
P L A T E I.

IS situated on the banks of the river Tweed, in the shire of Tiviotdale, about eight miles above Kelso. Bede mentions an old Monastery here in the time of the Saxons, anno 664. According to the *Extracta ex variis Chronicis Scotiae*, the last Monastery was founded in the year 1136 by King David I. who bestowed it on the Cisterians.

The Dedication was, in the year 1146, to the Virgin Mary, as appears from the original charter, *Deo et Sanctae Mariae de Melrose, et Monachis ibidem Deo Servientibus de Rievallis, &c.*

The Monks wrote a chronicle, of which there are several manuscript copies in England and Scotland: It begins in the year 735, and is continued down to the year 1270.

This View is from the S. E. with the great east window.





M E L R O S E.

P L A T E II.

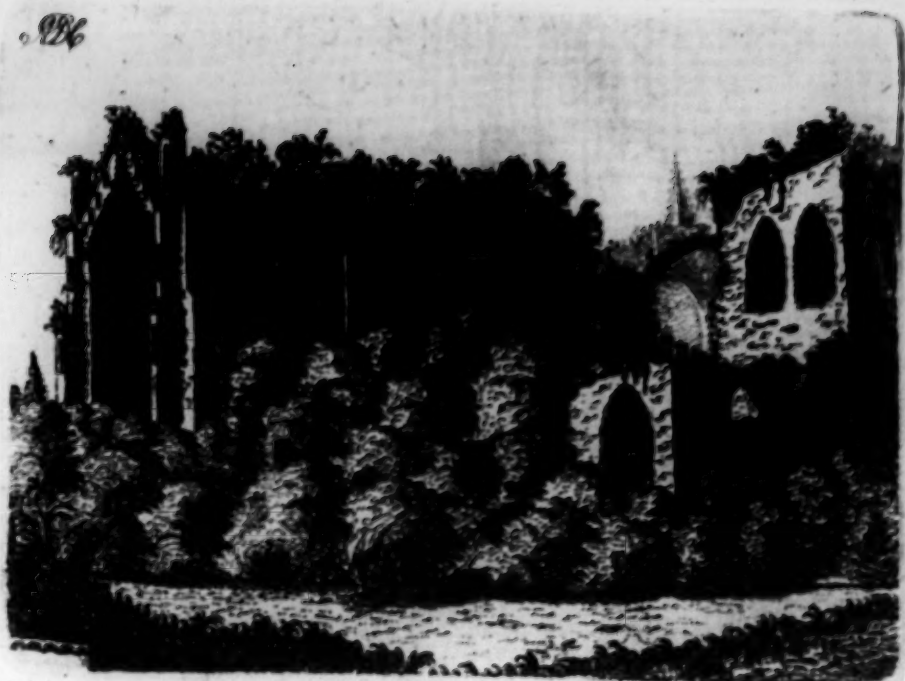
THE original charter granted to this Abbey by King David I. and confirmed by his son Prince Henry, is dated in the year 1143. The witnesses to it, among others, are Hugo de Moreville, William de Somerville, and Gervasius Riddel.

At the general assumption in 1561, the rent in money appears to have been L. 1758, beside considerable quantities of grain, &c.

After the Reformation, this Abbey, with all the lands and tithes thereto belonging, were granted by Queen Mary to James Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney.

In the reign of King James VI. a grant was made of it to Sir John Ramsay, in consideration of his good services in rescuing that King from the attempt of the Earl of Gowry and his brother at Perth.

The View here given is the inside of the cross, with the window over the door of entrance to the south.



M E L R O S E.

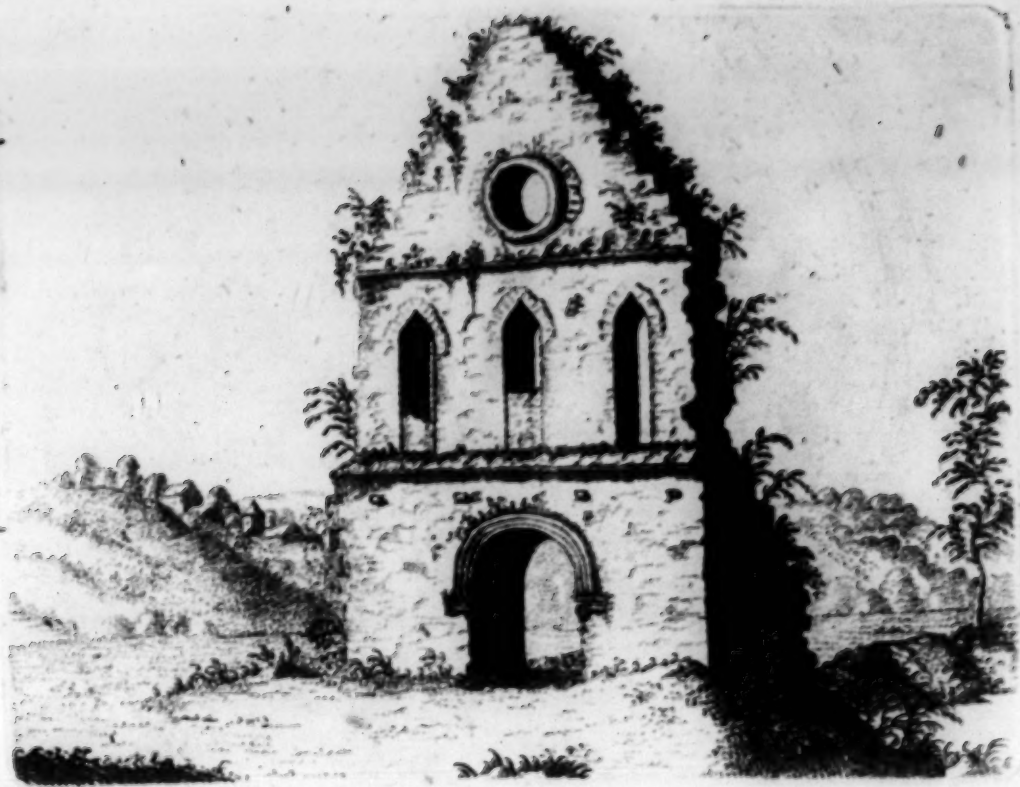
P L A T E III.

IF we can judge of the ornaments of the inside when fitted up, by the beautiful sculpture on the different parts of the outside, which has escaped the fury of the times, this Abbey must have been by much the most magnificent in Scotland.

Many of the first men in the kingdom were buried here. Among those was James the heroic son of William Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, fought betwixt him and Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, afterwards created Earl of Northumberland. He was interred with military pomp, and every honour which could be devised by the Abbot and Monks of the Convent, after the most solemn manner of the times.

This noble ruin is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleugh;

The view is from the N. E.



MANUEL PRIORY,

PLATE I.

SITUATED upon the north bank of the river Avon, in the shire of Stirling, about a mile above the bridge of Linlithgow. This Priory was founded by King Malcolm IV. in the year 1156, for nuns of the Cistercian order, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary.

Anno 1291, Christiana, Prioress to the Virgin Mary.

Anno 1291, Christiana, Prioress of this house, swore fealty to Edward I. at Linlithgow. In the year 1296, Alice, Prioress, also swore fealty to Edward I.

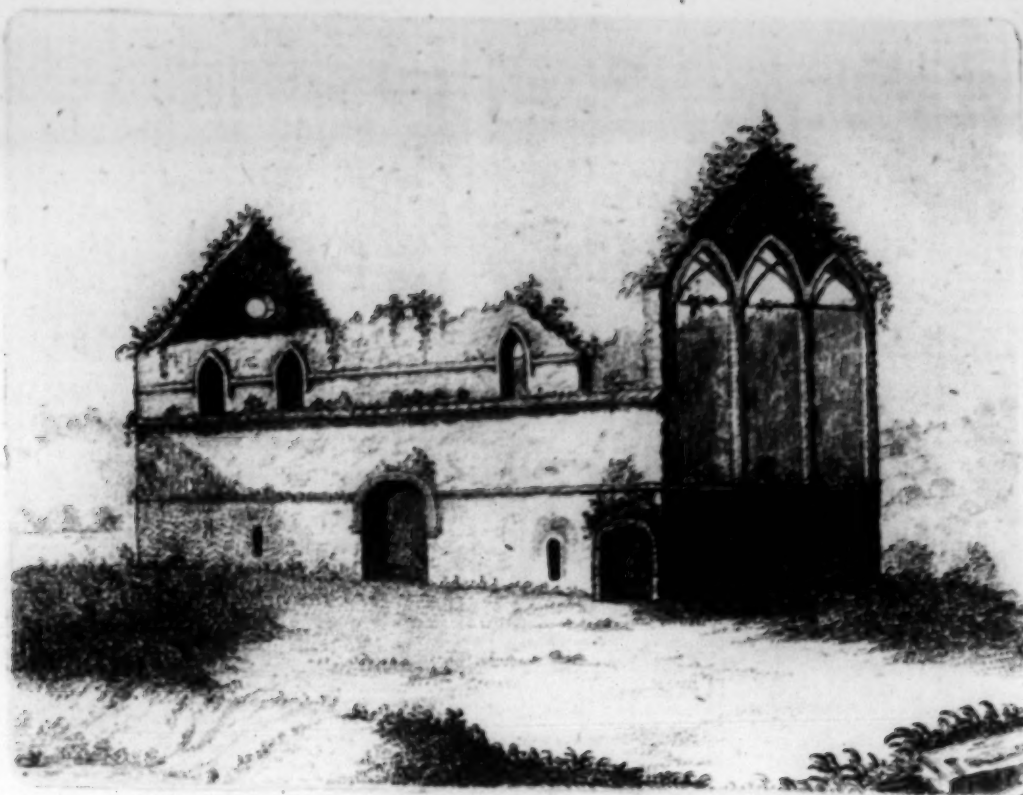
Considerable grants were made to Emanuel by William the Lion, as also by Alexander II.

Great part of the chapel remained till within these two years, when a flood in the river carried off the whole building except the west gable, of which the above is a View, and which now hangs tottering over a deep pool, which the water has formed where the body of the church stood.

This View is from the S. W. taken in 1789.



THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
AND
THE
ASTENOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1160
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10029



M A N U E L P R I O R Y.

P L A T E II.

THIS View, taken nearly fifty years ago, exhibits the state of the building as it stood at that time; at the east corner was a vault wherein was the tombstone of Alice, Priorefs before mentioned, in which was her figure, with a distaff, and a dog at her feet.

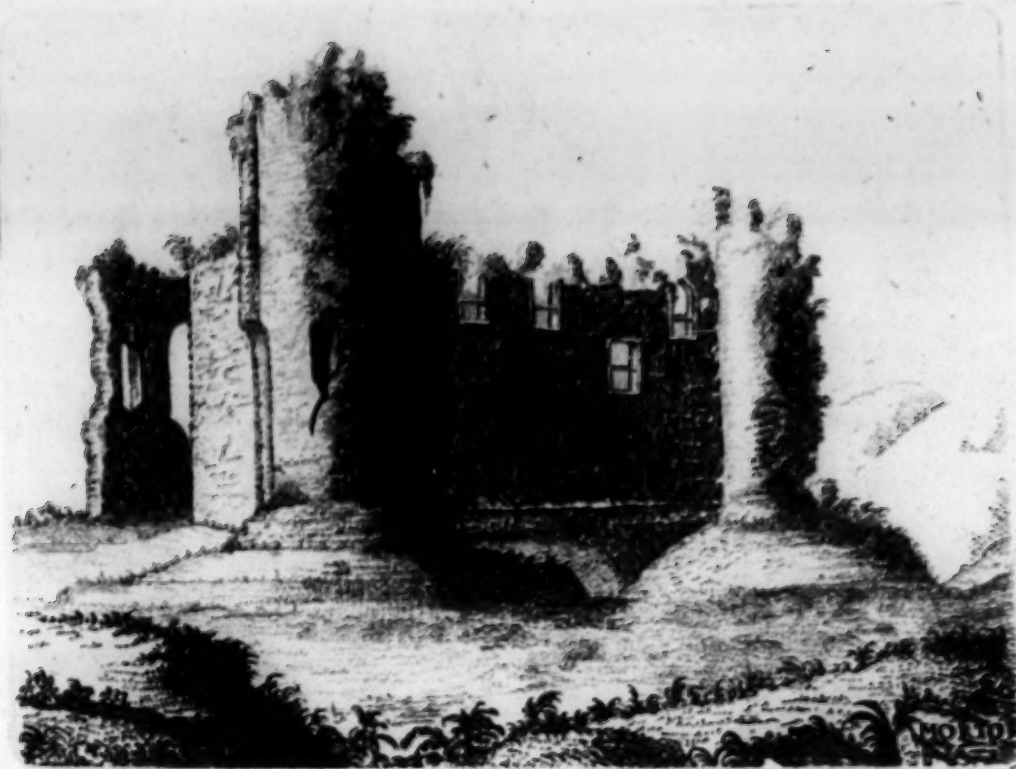
At the reformation this Priory was given to a predecessor of the Earls of Linlithgow, in which family it remained for a considerable time.

In 1562, when the list of ecclesiastical revenues was made, those of Emanuela mounted to 52: 14: 8 scots, 3 chaldres bear, 7 chaldres meal, with a large quantity of falmon.

The situation is beautifully romantic—a fine winding river, surrounded with hills covered with wood.

On the opposite side of the river lies the field of battle fought betwixt the Earl of Lenox and the Earl of Angus, during the minority of James V. in which Earl Lenox was defeated and slain.

This View is from the S. E. Taken 1739.

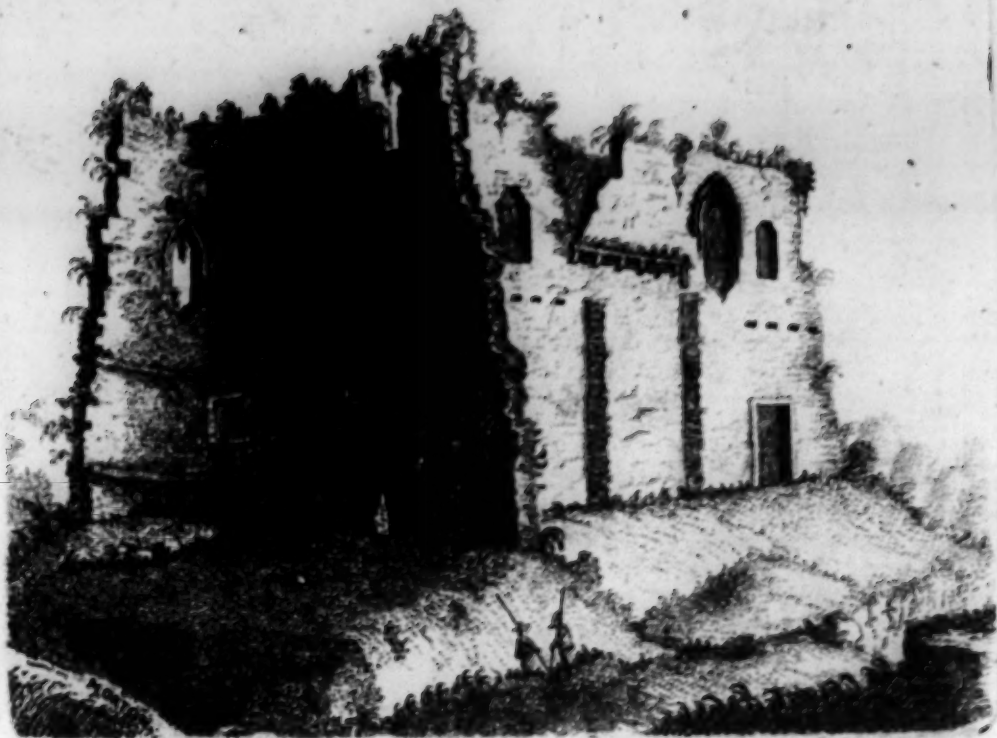


M O R T O N .

P L A T E I.

MORTON Castle, in the parish of Morton, in Nithsdale, on the east side of the river Nith, about sixteen miles to the north of Dumfries, is situated upon the declivity of a very steep hill, surrounded with morasses and water; it was built by a Norman family of the name of de Moreville, who came into Scotland in the reign of King Alexander I. anno 1106, where they obtained great possessions, and were made hereditary High Constables of the kingdom. The first of the family we find particularly mentioned is, Hugo de Moreville, who founded the Monastery of Kilwinning, in Airshire, 1141, of the order of *Tyronefes*, and the Abbacy of Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale, in 1141, of the order of *Præmonstratenfes*. He is witness to several charters in the reign of King David I. He died in the year 1162, and was succeeded by his son Ricardus, who is witness to sundry charters of King Malcolm IV. and by a charter dated in 1188, grants certain lands called Park to the Abbacy of Melrose.

This View is from the S. W. and appears to have been the front.
1788.



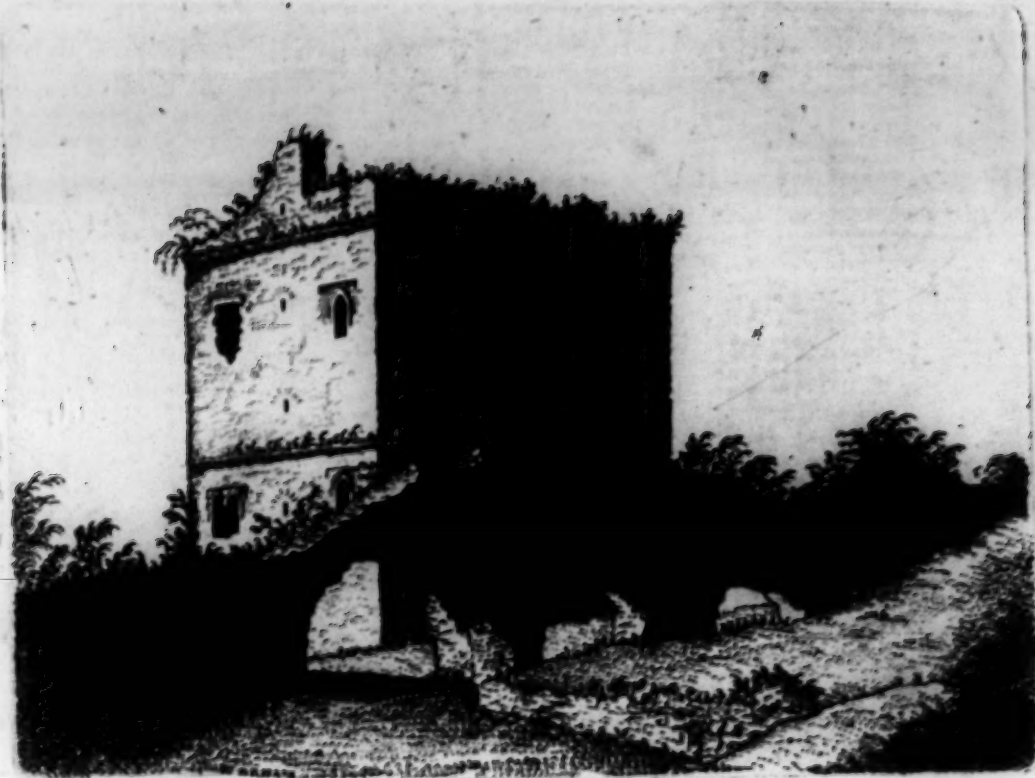
M O R T O N.

P L A T E II.

RICARDUS died in 1189, to whom succeeded his son Willielmus, who appears witness to a charter of *Wallerus de Berkeley Camerarius*. Willielmus dying in 1196, without issue, the office of High Constable of Scotland, together with the castle of Morton, and the great wealth of the family, came to Roland, third Lord of Galloway, who married Eva, daughter and sole heiress of Richard de Moreville.

These lands appear to have been granted by King Robert Bruce to the family of Douglas, about the year 1310, where they have remained ever since, Morton being a part of the Queensberry estate.

This View is from the N. E. 1788.



N O R H A M C A S T L E,

ABOUT nine miles below Coldstream, upon the south bank of Tweed, was a strong fortress built by Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1121, to repress the inroads of the Scottish borderers.

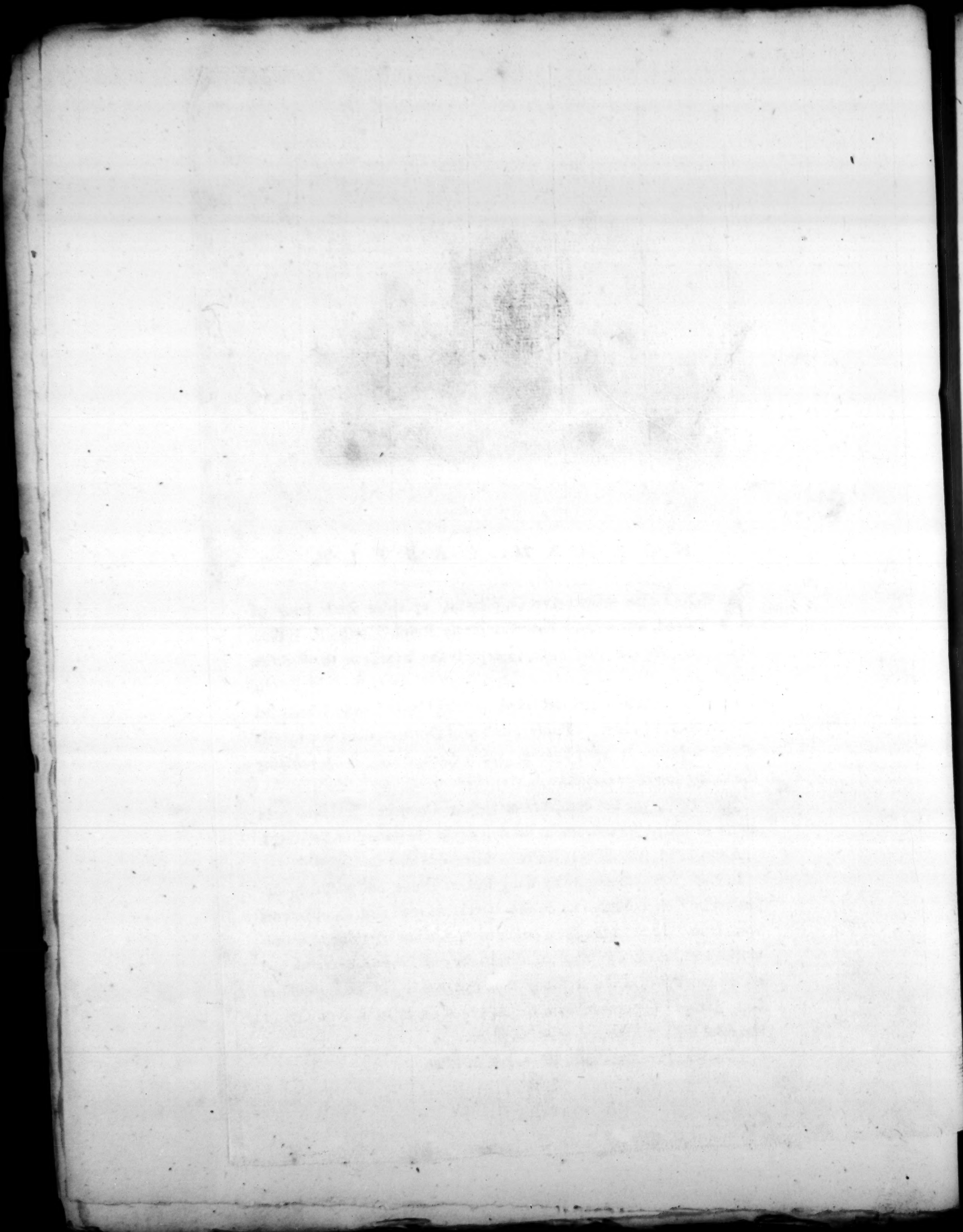
In 1138 it was besieged and taken by King David I, who dismantled it. Anno 1174 Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, delivered up this Castle to Henry II. after having greatly strengthened it by building the strong tower or donjon.

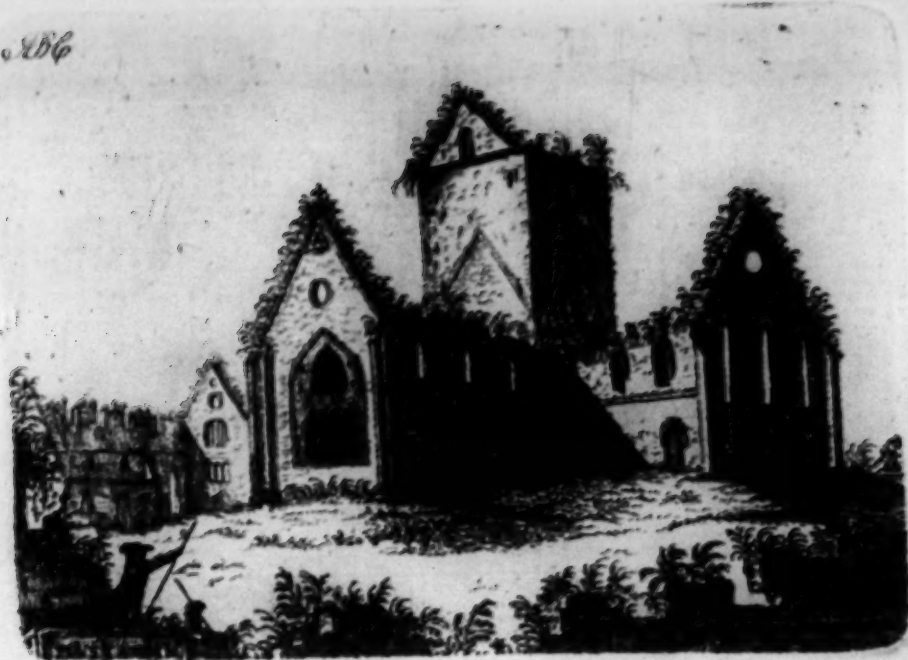
June 1291, the ten competitors for the Crown of Scotland here met, and sealed the instrument submitting to the award of Edward I.

Anno 1292, Baliol swore fealty to Edward in this Castle.

In 1327, it was besieged by King Robert Bruce, and gallantly defended by Robert Manners: in this attack many of Bruce's adherents were slain. In 1513 the Scots besieged it, and having gained the outworks, and beat down one of the towers, the garrison surrendered, upon which great part of the building was demolished. In this expedition King James IV. perished with the flower of the Scottish Nobility, at the fatal field of Flodden, near this place.

This View is from the S. W. taken in 1789.





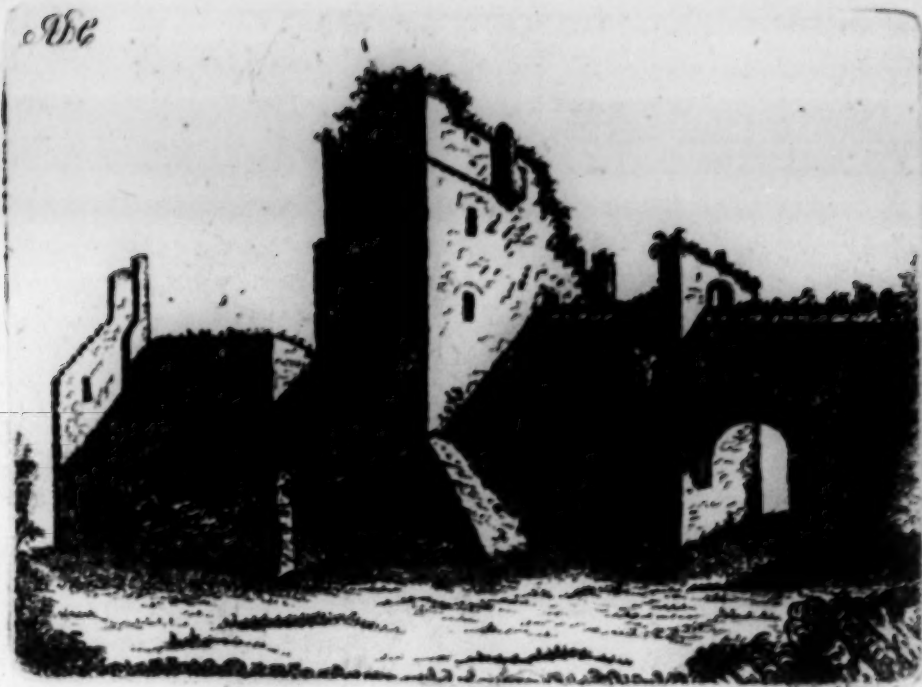
P L U S C A R D I N E,

IN the county of Moray, about six miles from Elgin, was a Priory, founded in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of Vallis-Caulium, by King Alexander II. in honour of St. Andrew.

THE walls which inclosed this house are still remaining, and are nearly quadrangular. The Church is almost in the centre, built in form of a cross, having a square tower in the middle. The oratory and refectory join the south end of the Church, under which was the dormitory. The Chapter-house has been of fine workmanship, of an octagonal form.

THE remains of the Prior's house, and of the cells, are contiguous to the Church; and the whole together merit the attention of the curious traveller.

THIS Priory is the property of the Earl of Fife.



R O S L I N.

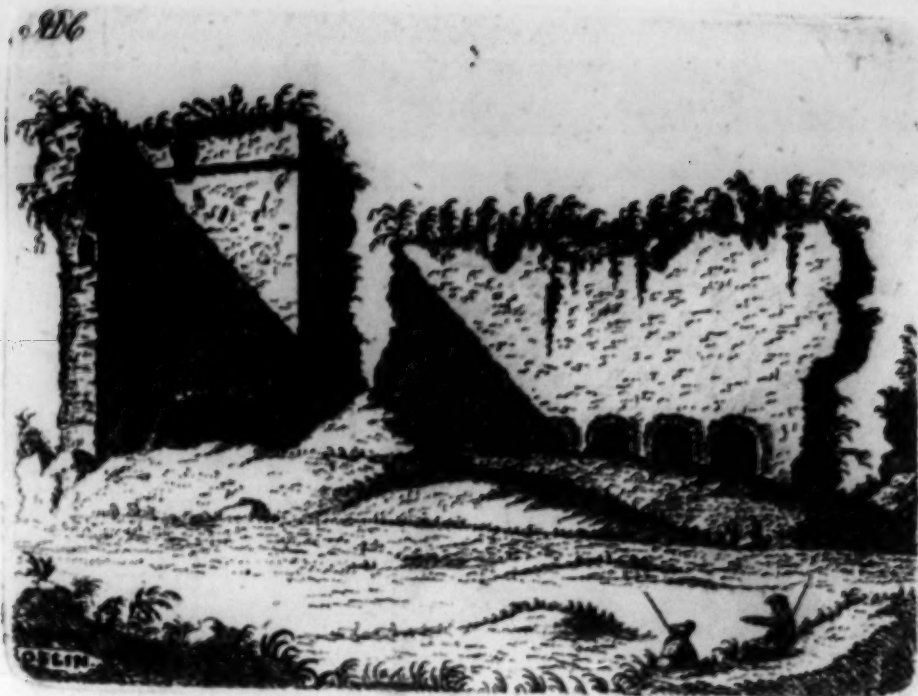
P L A T E I.

THIS Castle is situated upon a peninsulated rock on the river Esk, about six miles to the south of *Edinburgh*, surrounded with hanging cliffs, covered with wood.

It appears from the remains to have been a place of great strength: The only access is by a very high bridge, which joins it to the neighbouring banks.

NEAR this Castle the English, under *John de Segrave*, Regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated in one day by the Scottish forces, commanded by *John Cummine* and *Simon Fraser*, anno 1302.

THIS View is from the South.



ROS LIN.

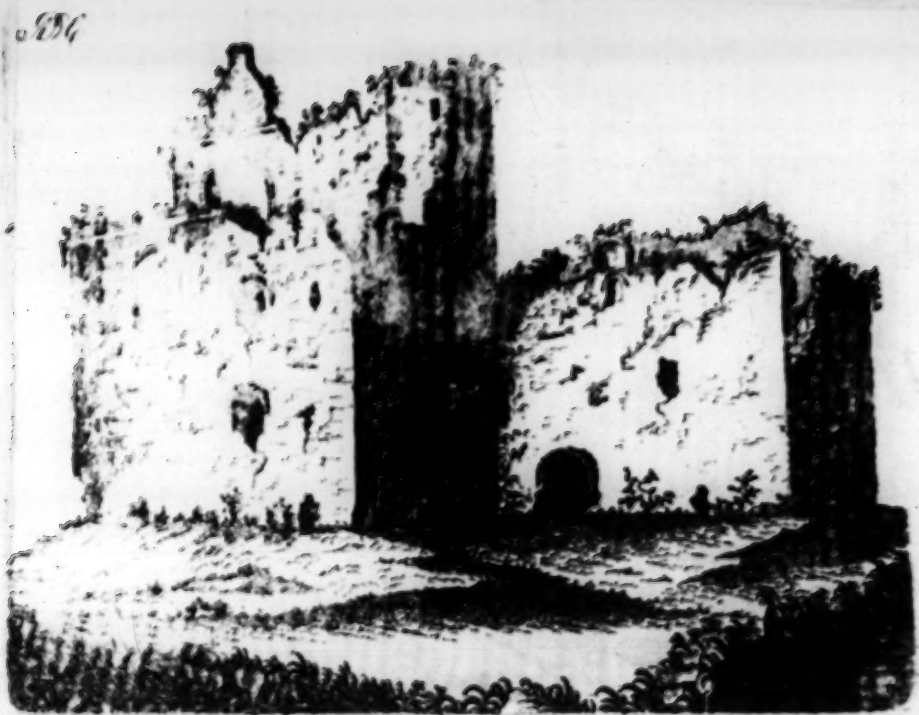
PLATE II.

AT what period this Castle was built is not certainly known ; but we find that, about the year 1100, *William de Sancto Claro*, son of *Waldernus Compte de St. Clare*, who came to England with *William the Conqueror*, obtained from *K. Malcolm Canmore* a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin.

SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, the 8th of the name, was the favourite of the brave **Sir James Douglas**, and accompanied him on his journey to Jerusalem with the heart of **K. Robert Bruce**. They fell together fighting against the Saracens in Spain, anno 1330.

THIS estate is now in the possession of Colonel Sinclair of Sinclair.

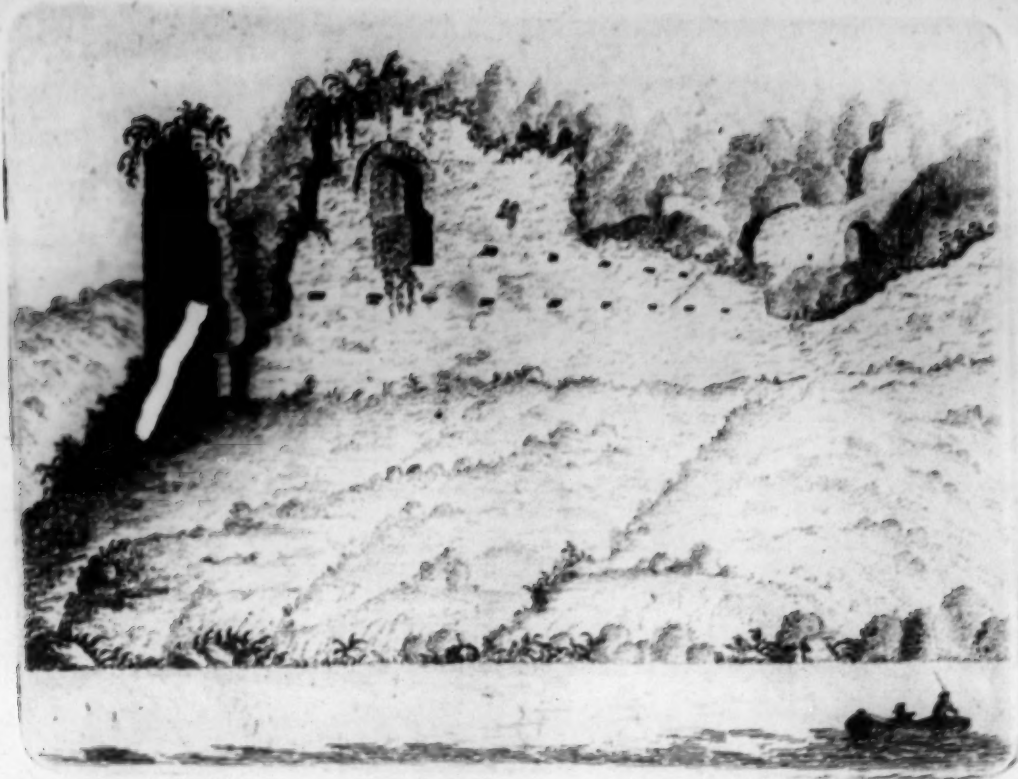
THE above Plate gives an inside View of part of the north wall of the Castle.



R A V E N S - C R A I G,

IN Aberdeenshire, situated on the water of Uggie, near Peterhead, was a Castle of great strength; the river, which is of considerable depth, washes the walls on the north side. It was likewise defended by a ditch and a draw-bridge in the front. The walls are of great thickness, in which are several small apartments, with loop holes. There is no tradition as to the time when it was built, nor by whom.

It appears, from an old manuscript account of the Marischal family, that Sir Edward Keith, the 15th in descent from him who slew Camus, the Danish General, at the battle of Barry, in Angus, in the reign of King David Bruce, obtained by marriage with Lady Isabella Keith, the whole parish of Peterhead, in which this Castle lies.



R O X B U R G H C A S T L E,

IN Tiviotdale, situated upon a hill near the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Tiviot, about a mile to the S. W. of Kelso.

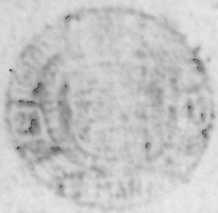
The ancient name of this Castle was Marchidun, or the hill on the Marches. The first mention we find made of it is in 1132, when a treaty was concluded there on the part of King Stephen, by Thurstan Archbishop of York, and David I. of Scotland. In 1174, after William the Lion was taken prisoner near the castle of Alnwick, Roxburgh and four other of the strongest castles in Scotland were delivered to Henry II. as securities for doing homage (on his release) for the Crown of Scotland. These castles were restored to Scotland in the succeeding reign.

In 1296 it was taken by Edward I. In 1342, the year that David Bruce returned from France, this fortress was restored to his Crown by the valour of Alex. Ramsay, who was appointed Governor, an honour he enjoyed but a short time, being surprised by the envious Douglas, and starved to death in the castle of Hermitage.

The Scots lost this fortress in the reign of Edward III. where his birth day was twice celebrated. After the battle of Nevils Cross, where David Bruce was defeated, anno 1346, it was put into the hands of Lord H. Percy.

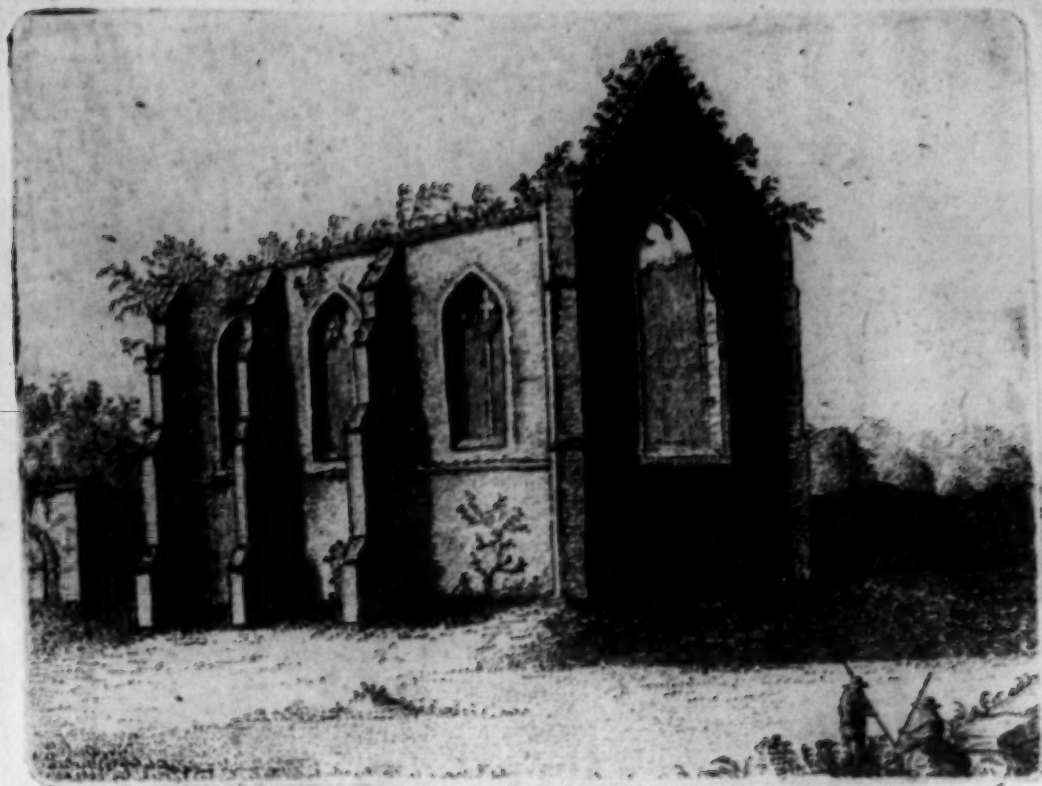
The most distinguished siege was that in 1460, fatal to James II. of Scotland, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon, while surveying the works carrying on against the castle; notwithstanding which the attack was vigorously carried on by his Queen, Mary of Gueldres, who took and demolished it. A few fragments of walls are all that remain.

This View is from the S. W. 1788.



7

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs.]

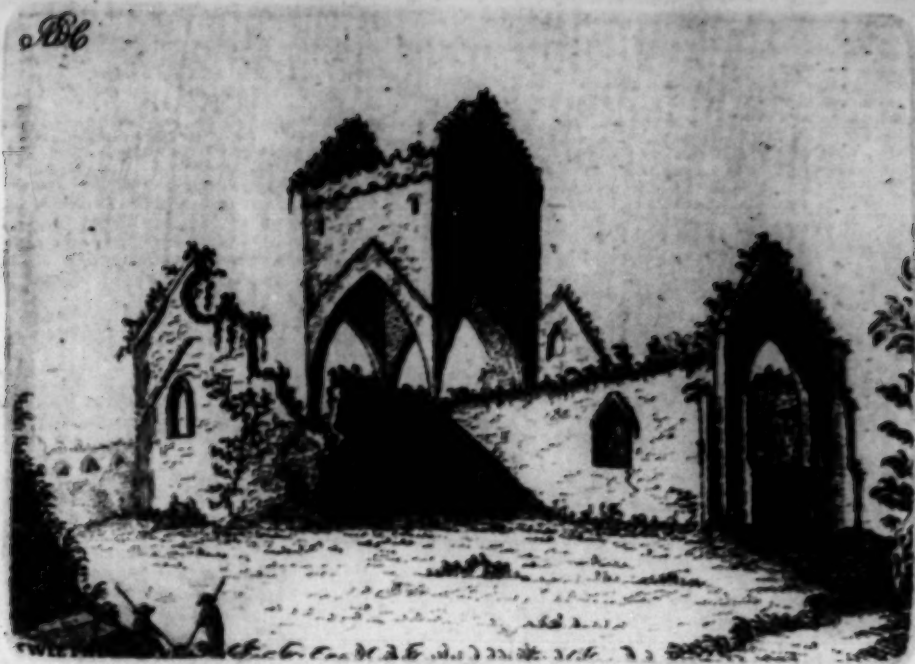


RESLALLRIG CHURCH,

IN the shire of Mid Lothian, within a mile of the city of Edinburgh, was a collegiate Church, founded by King James III in honour of the blessed Trinity and the Virgin Mary : he gave to it *rectoriam ecclesie parochialis de Leswado*, but dying before the foundation was settled, King James IV. placed there eight Prebendaries, and likewise made a liberal donation : he also died without completing the foundation, therefore King James V. by a charter dated at Edinburgh the 10th of October, 1515, which is confirmed by George and John, Abbots of Holyroodhouse and Newbottle, placed in this Church a Dean, nine Prebendaries, and two singing boys. At the reformation it was ordered to be demolished, as a monument of idolatry, by a mandate of the General Assembly.

This Church has gone much to ruin within these few years.

The view is taken from the S. E. 1789.

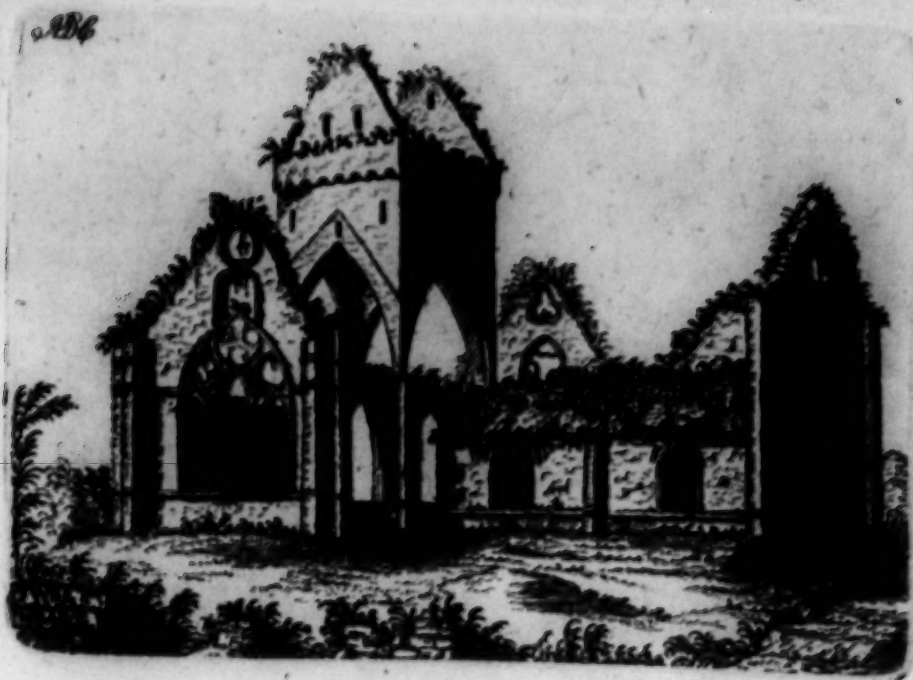


S W E E T H E A R T .

P L A T E I .

THE Suavi Cordium of Lefsly, now called New Abbey, situated in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about eight miles from Dumfries, near the mouth of the river Nith, was founded in the beginning of the 13th century, for Monks of the Cistercian Order, by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan Lord of Galloway, niece to David Earl of Huntingdon, and wife of John Baliol Lord of Castle Bernard, who died in the year 1269, and was buried here ; but no vestige remains of his tomb. His heart is said to have been embalmed, and put into an ivory box, bound with silver, which was solemnly deposited within the wall of the church, near the High Altar, from whence this Abbey took the name of *Sweet Heart*.

The Lord Maxwells, ancestors of the Earls of Nithsdale, were heritable bailiffs or bailies of this Monastery ; and Sir Robert Spottiswood, President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and Secretary of State to King Charles I. being possessed of this Abbey in temporal lordship, was from thence designed Lord New Abbey.

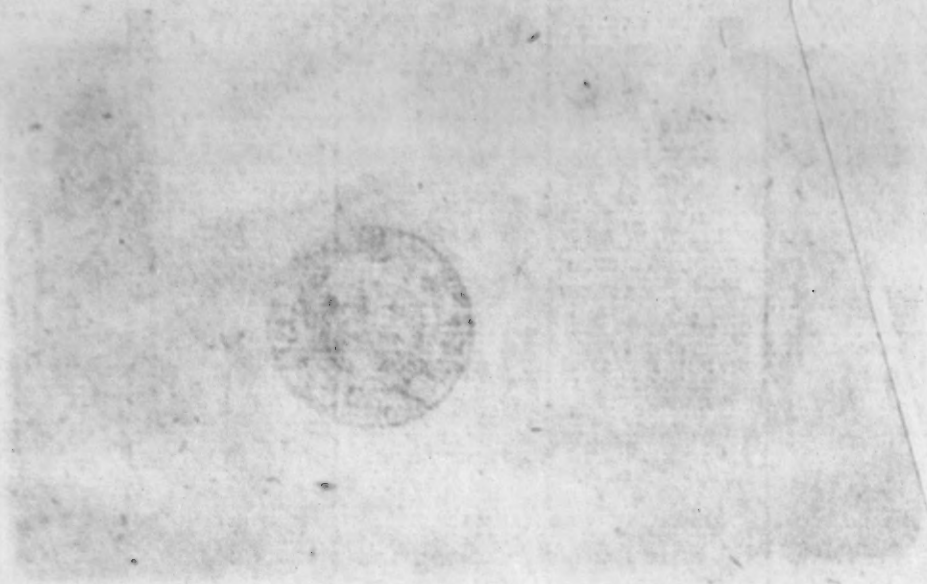


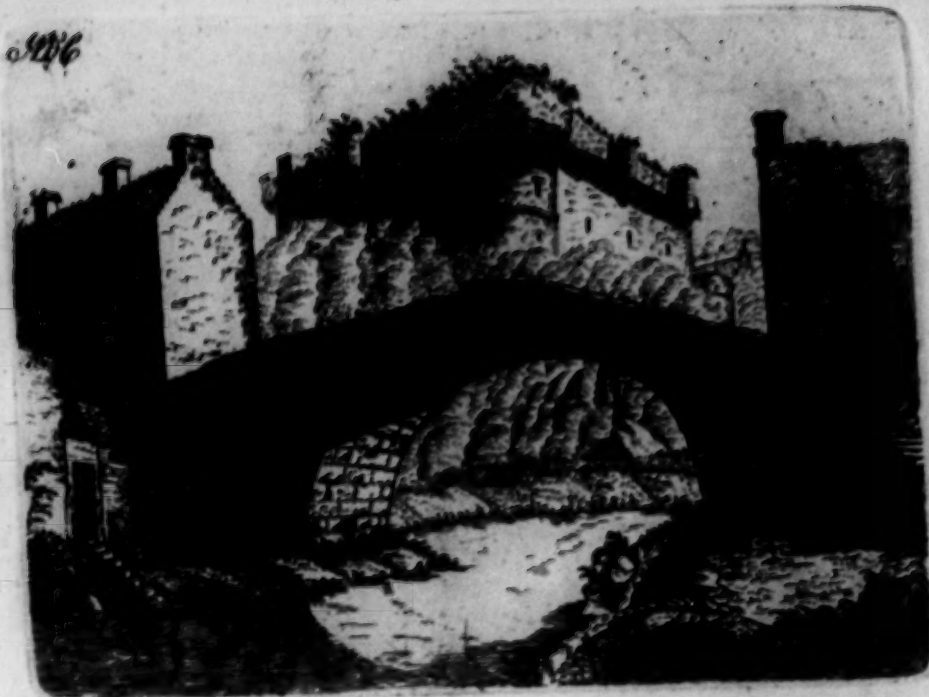
S W E E T H E A R T.

P L A T E II.

THE length of the building, from E. to W. is about 194 feet; the breadth, including the transept, 65 feet; the cross, from N. to S. 162 feet. In the arch of that part of the choir to the south of the cross, are two large key-stones, on which are cut a heart and two roses, with two croziers, and this inscription, *CHRISTUS MARITUS MEUS*, alluding to the dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary, as well as the piety of the widow who here deposited the heart of her husband.

The refectory of the Abbey stood opposite to the church, and was used for divine service till the year 1731, when, falling to decay, it was in part taken down, and a new church erected. Under the refectory was the kitchen, with several vaults, now remaining. The chapter-house adjoins to the old church, and is still standing. Above was the Abbot's lodging. The dormitories stood to the east, beyond the Abbot's house.



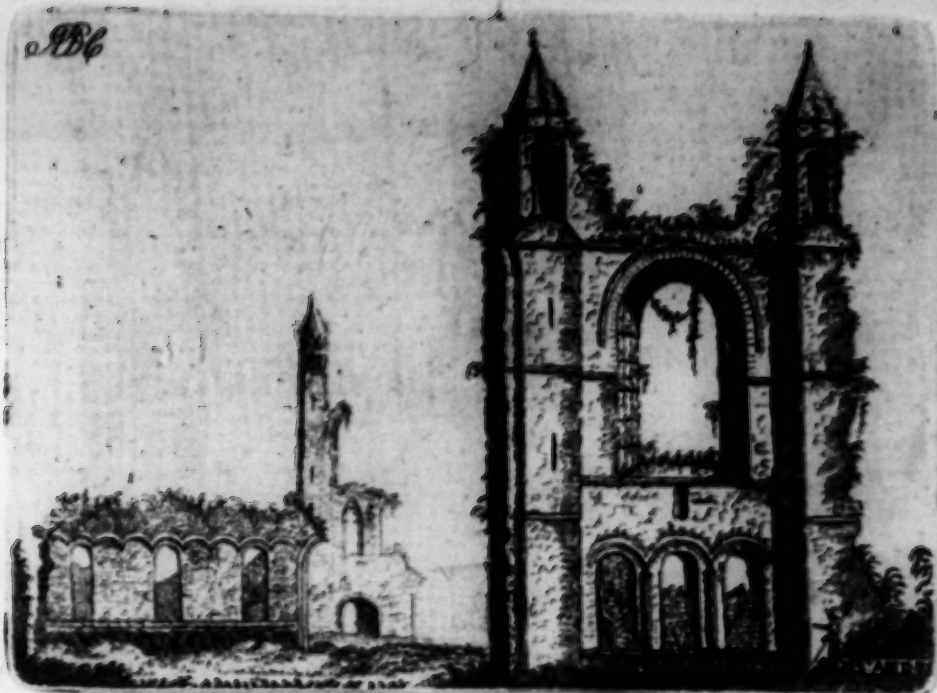


S T R A T H A V E N.

THE castle of Strathaven is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Avon, in the county of Lanark.

There is no certain tradition as to the year in which it was built. It is generally supposed to have been by Andrew, first Lord Avendale, who was created in 1456.

The barony and lordship of Avendale were exchanged by Andrew the third Lord with Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, for the barony of Ochiltree in Ayrshire. They afterwards came into the Duke of Hamilton's family, whose property they still remain.



ST. ANDREWS.

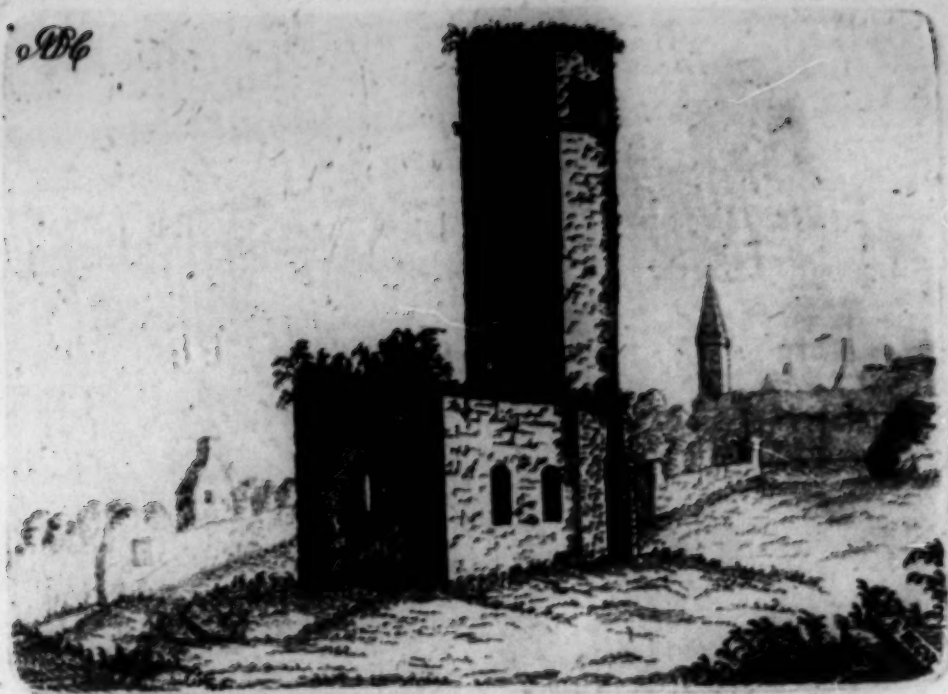
PLATE I.

SITUATED on the sea coast, in the shire of Fife, about 26 miles from Edinburgh.

This View exhibits the E. window of the Cathedral, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, founded by K. Alexander I. The canons were brought from Scone by Robert Bishop of St. Andrews anno 1140.

The length of the church was 370 feet, and the cross, from N. to S. 180; the breadth 65, and its height 100 feet. In the year 1304, according to Fordun, Edward I. having undertaken the reduction of Stirling, stript this building of the lead, for constructing the machines used in the siege.

This fabric was almost totally destroyed at the Reformation, but afterwards repaired. Since the Revolution, it has been allowed to go to ruin. The remains of the wall which surrounds the church is strong and extensive, ornamented with turrets and niches, many of which are very entire.



ST. ANDREWS.

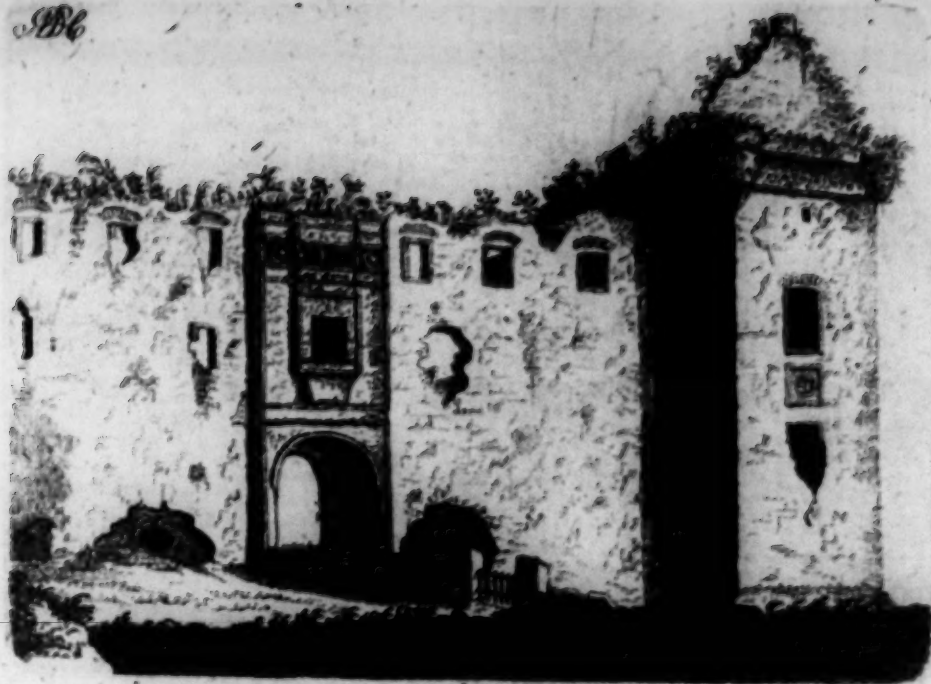
PLATE II.

ST. RULE'S CHAPEL, the subject of this second Plate, as seen from the east, is thought to be one of the most ancient monuments of Christianity in Britain. The height of the square tower is 105 feet. From the top, there is a most extensive view of the sea coast and neighbouring country.

By the common tradition, we are informed, that this Chapel was dedicated to Regulus, a Grecian Monk, who, in the year 368, brought thither the bones of *St. Andrew* from Patras, a town of Peleponesus.

Regimund, the ancient name of the town, was given it from this Monk.

As an apology for the want of sufficient grounds for elucidating the antiquities of St. Andrews, all the archives belonging to this place were, at the beginning of the Reformation, carried to France, and are supposed to be lodged in the Scots College at Douay.



S T. A N D R E W S.

P L A T E I I I.

THIS Plate gives the south front of the Castle, with the gate of entrance, which is all that remains, the walls towards the sea being totally demolished.

This place is supposed to have been built by Roger Bishop of St. Andrews, who died in 1202. He was second son of Robert of Bedemont Earl of Leicester, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was afterwards repaired by Cardinal Bethune and Archbishop Hamilton. On the parade before the gate, George Wishart, a famous preacher, was burnt, at the instigation of Cardinal Bethune, who, on account of this, and other enormities, was assassinated in his apartment in the year 1546, by Norman Lesley, son to the earl of Rothes, and others, who threw him over the very window from whence he had, with exulting pleasure, viewed the death of Wishart. Succeeding tumults have left this Castle an awful heap of ruins.

Over the gateway is a date, which, though much obliterated, appears to be 1155.

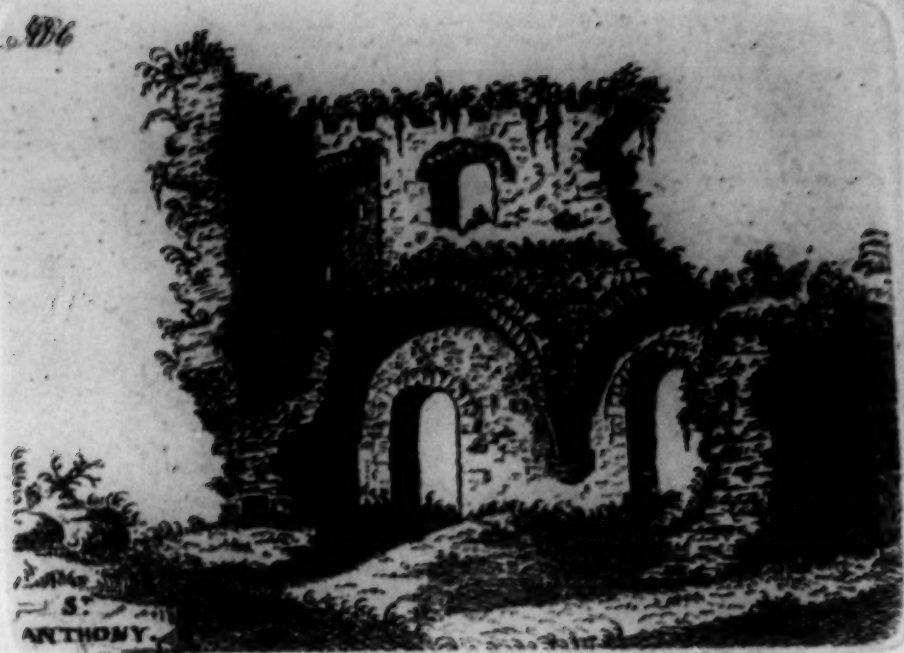


ST. M O N A N C E.

THE Chapel of ST. MONANCE, in the shire of Fife, is situated on the sea coast, in the Frith of Forth, about eight miles from St. Andrews. It was founded by King David II. in the year 1369, the service of which was performed by a hermit.

It was a large building, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre. At the solicitation of Friar John Muir, then Vicar of the Dominicans or Black Friars, afterwards First Provincial of Scotland, King James III. gave this house to that order. The walls of the south and north parts of the cross are still standing, but unroofed. The east end, with the steeple, are entire, and serve for the present church to the parish of Abercromby.

It was annexed to the Monastery of Dominicans at St. Andrews by King James V.

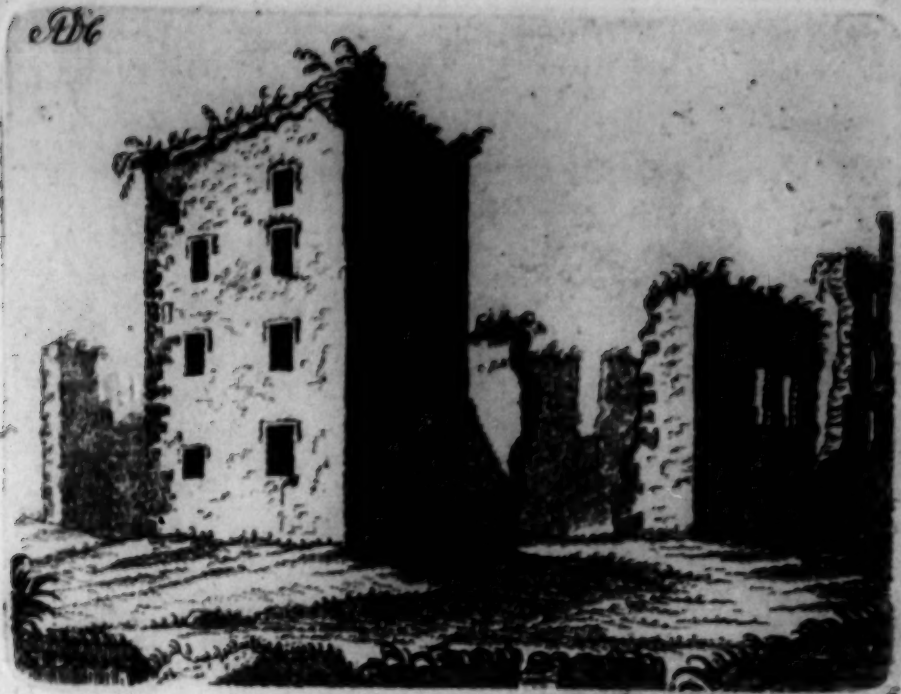


ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL,

BELONGING to a Hermitage, situated on the northern extremity of the hill called *Arthur's Seat*, near the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. The walls of the Hermitage are quite demolished, and a few years will leave no trace of the ruins of the Chapel.

THE area of this building is 43 feet in length, and 18 in breadth. It had a handsome Gothic roof, which is now fallen down. At the west end was a tower, 19 feet square, and about 40 feet high.

THE Monastery of St. Anthony, to which this Hermitage and Chapel probably belonged, was at Leith.

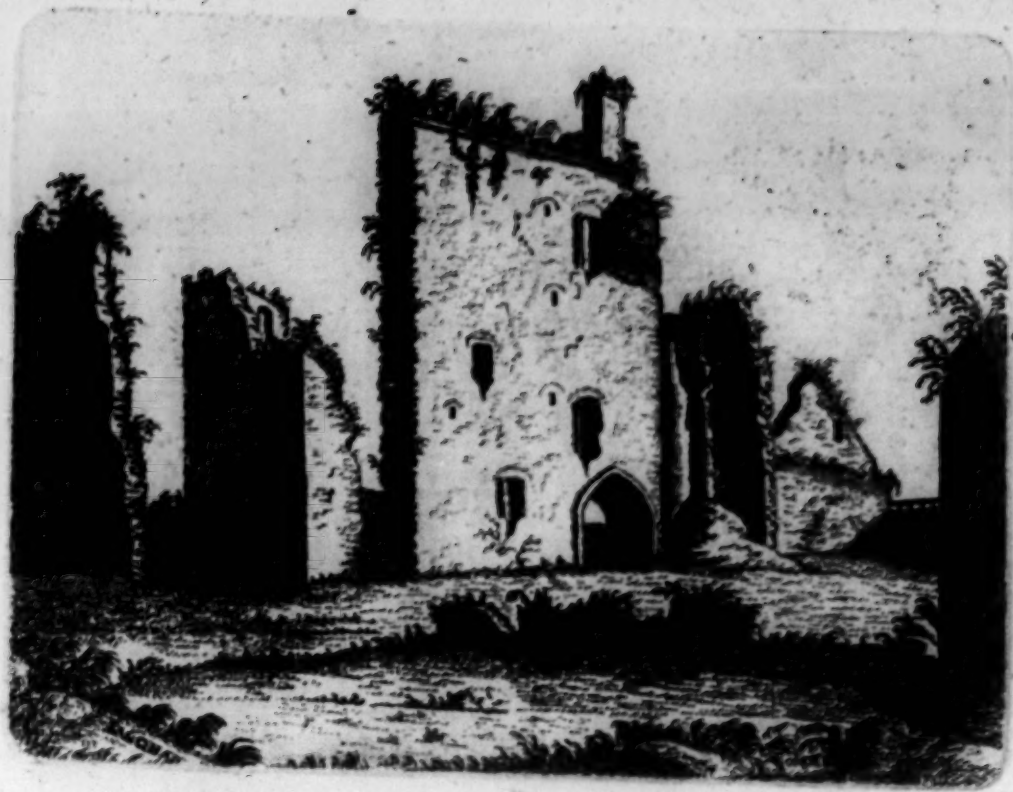


S P Y N I E.

THIS Castle, the residence of the Bishops of Murray, is about a mile from Elgin. The square tower, of which the above is a View, stood in the south-west corner of an oblong square of about 60 yards. Round the area were many different buildings, consisting of a chapel, tennis court, stables, &c. The entry was to the east, which was secured by a portcullis.

THE wall of the tower is about nine feet thick, and the different storeys strongly vaulted. There is a winding stair-case to the top, which has a battlement round.

It is said to have been built soon after the Cathedral at Elgin was begun, which was in July 1224.



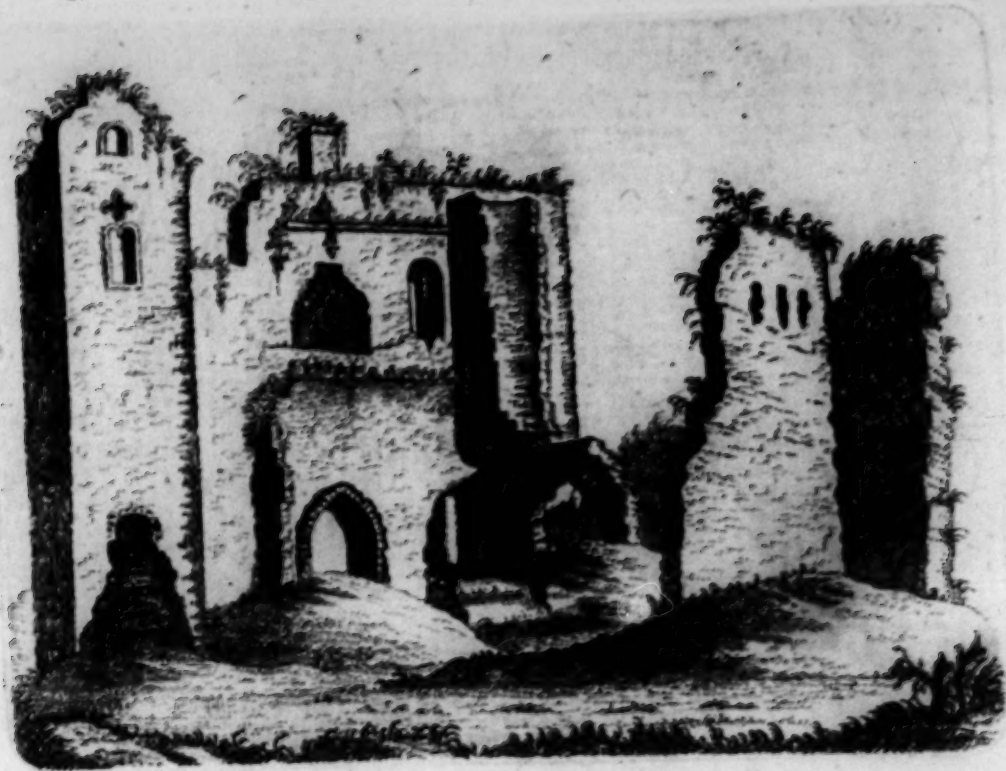
S A N Q U H A R,

P L A T E I.

IS a Castle, situated on a rising ground, on the east side of the river Nith, near the town of Sanquhar; was the residence of an ancient family of the name of Rofs. Robert de Rofs was the last of that name who enjoyed this estate; his daughter Isobell married William, second son of Thomas Dominus de Crichton, who lived in the reign of Robert Bruce; with her went half of the barony; the other half came to Ricardo diſto Edgar, who married another daughter; the whole afterwards fell the Crichton family, who became hereditary Sheriffs of Dumfrieshire, Lords Sanquhar and Earls of Dumfries.

Sir Robert, great grandson of Isobell de Rofs, distinguished himself at the battle of Kirkconnell, in the invasion of the Duke of Albany against his brother King James III. anno 1483, for which service he had several of the rebels' lands bestowed on him.

This View is taken from the N. W. 1788.



S A N Q U H A R.

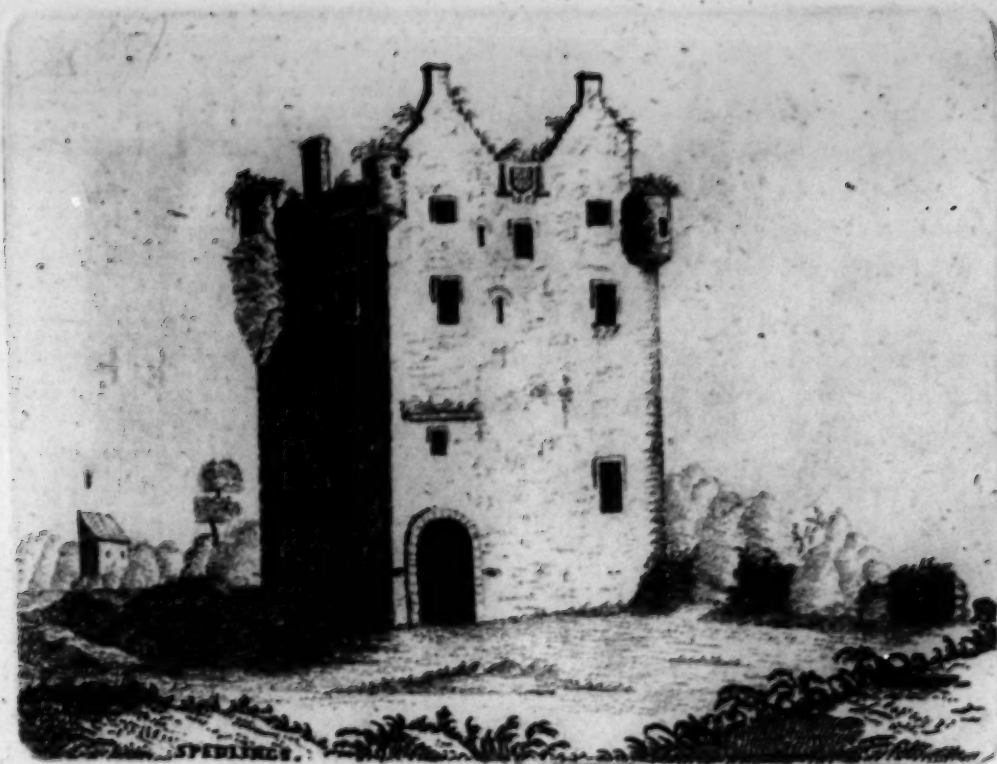
P L A T E II.

SIR William Douglas, the tenth in descent from Sir William the son of James, the second Earl of Douglas, was by King Charles I. created Viscount Drumlanrig, 1628. In June, 1633, he got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Sanquhar. He was afterwards created Earl of Queensberry.

William, third Earl of Queensberry, was in 1682 created Marquis; Lord Treasurer of Scotland; and afterwards Constable and Governor of Edinburgh castle. In November, 1684, he was created Marquis of Dumfriesshire and Duke of Queensberry. After being raised to the highest degree of honour and power in this country, he was at last laid entirely aside, on account of his opposition to the project of taking away the penal laws and test. He then retired to his seat at Drumlanrig, where he rebuilt the Castle, but taking a dislike to it, he resided at Sanquhar Castle.

The tenants in the neighbourhood having the liberty of pulling this fine building to pieces for the sake of the stones, will soon render it a shapeless mass.

This View is taken from the East. 1788.



S P E D L I N G ' S C A S T L E ,

IN the parish of Lochmaben, about three miles to the northward of that town, situated on the west banks of the river Anand, is a high square tower, with round turrets at the angles ; it appears to be of great antiquity, and has been from the earliest accounts in the possession of the Jardins of Applegarth, an ancient family in this neighbourhood.

The date 1565 appears below a shield on the front of the tower, the arms are the Johnstons and Jordins, who it is supposed repaired this place about that time.

In one of the rooms of this old ruin is kept a Bible, which is still believed to be the safeguard of whoever inhabits this mansion, from a wild spirit who haunts the vaults. This Bible is shewn with great caution by a venerable old woman, whose extreme poverty compels her to accept of this dreary abode for a dwelling.

This View was taken from the N. E. 1788.



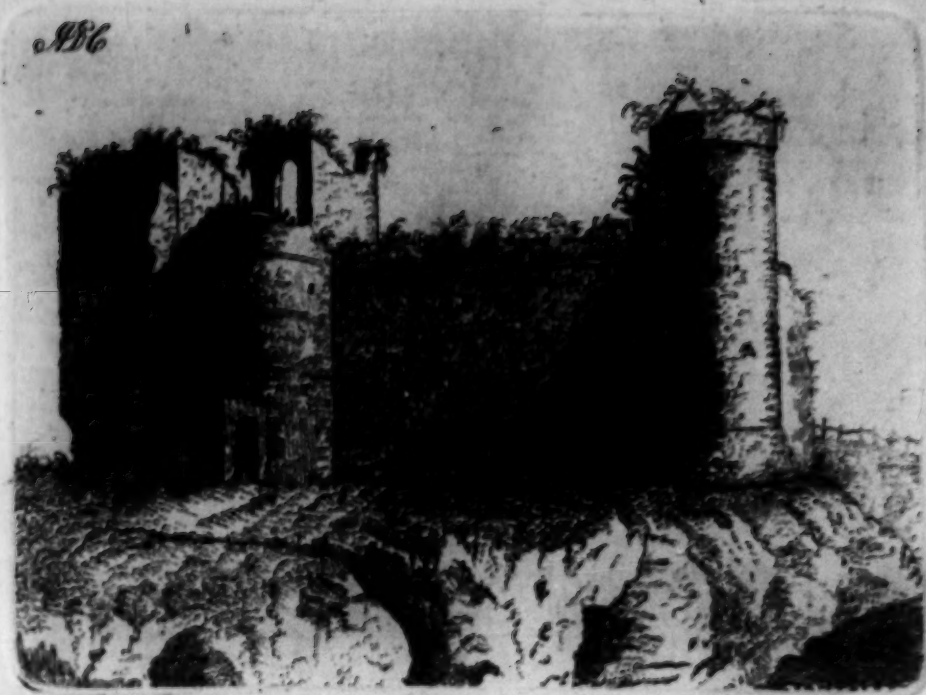
THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

In the year 1871, the Bodleian Library was opened to the public. It is a large and beautiful building, and it contains a vast collection of books and manuscripts. The library is situated in the heart of Oxford, and it is one of the most important libraries in the world.

The Bodleian Library is a very old library, and it has a long history. It was founded in 1602, and it has since then grown to become one of the largest libraries in the world. It is a place where many of the world's most important books and manuscripts are kept.

In one of the rooms of the library, there is a table which is used for the study of the Bible. This table is very old, and it is made of wood. It is a place where many of the world's most important scholars have studied the Bible. The table is very large, and it is covered with a red cloth. It is a place where many of the world's most important books and manuscripts are kept.

This view was taken from the N. E. 1788



T A N T A L L O N

IS built upon a rock overhanging the sea, about six miles from Dunbar. It has been a place of considerable strength. There is no certain tradition as to the time of its being built, nor as to its first possessors.

It was the feat of the powerful Douglasses; and was held out by John the Regent, for many years, against all the efforts of K. James V. who retired after losing a number of his men.

This Castle was destroyed in 1639 by the Covenanters; the Marquis of Douglas having favoured the cause of K. Charles I.

This View is from the south-east.



T E R R E A G L E S.

THIS ancient Church is situated about two miles from Dumfries, and belonged to the family of Heriz; the first of whom we find mentioned is William de Heriz in 1152; they were afterwards created Lords Herries of Terreagles in 1443. The title and lands came to the family of Nithsdale, by the marriage of the eldest daughter of William, fourth Lord Herries, with Sir John Maxwell, ancestor of the Earls of Nithsdale. This estate is now the property of William Constable, Esq. by marriage with Lady Winifred, sole heiress of the family of Nithsdale.

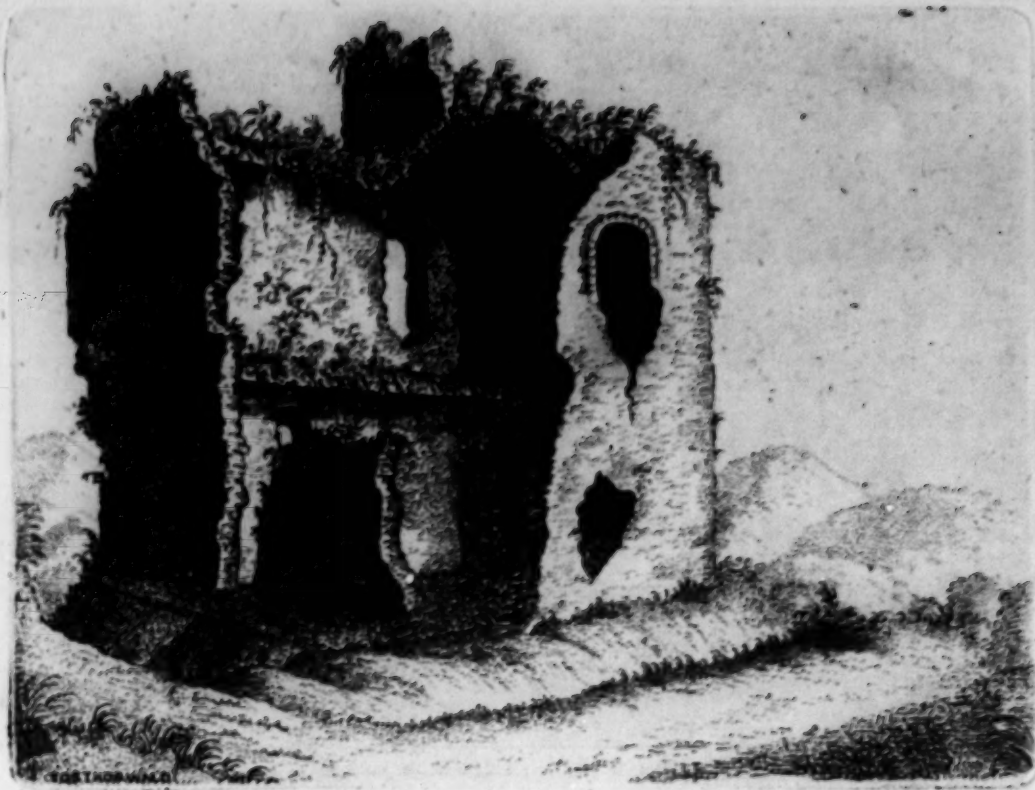
In this building there are the remains of Norman, Saxon, Gothic, and modern architecture.

In the inside, at the west end, lies the tombstone of Sir Herbert Herries, with his figure rudely cut in bas. relief. He was one of the hostages for King James I. anno 1443, and was one of the Lords who sat on the trial of Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Near this monument is preserved the remains of the Provost's chair of Lincluden, curiously cut in oak. A fine statue of Johannes de Sacro Bosco was brought and deposited here at the Reformation, but now defaced and broke.

This View is from the S. W. 1788.



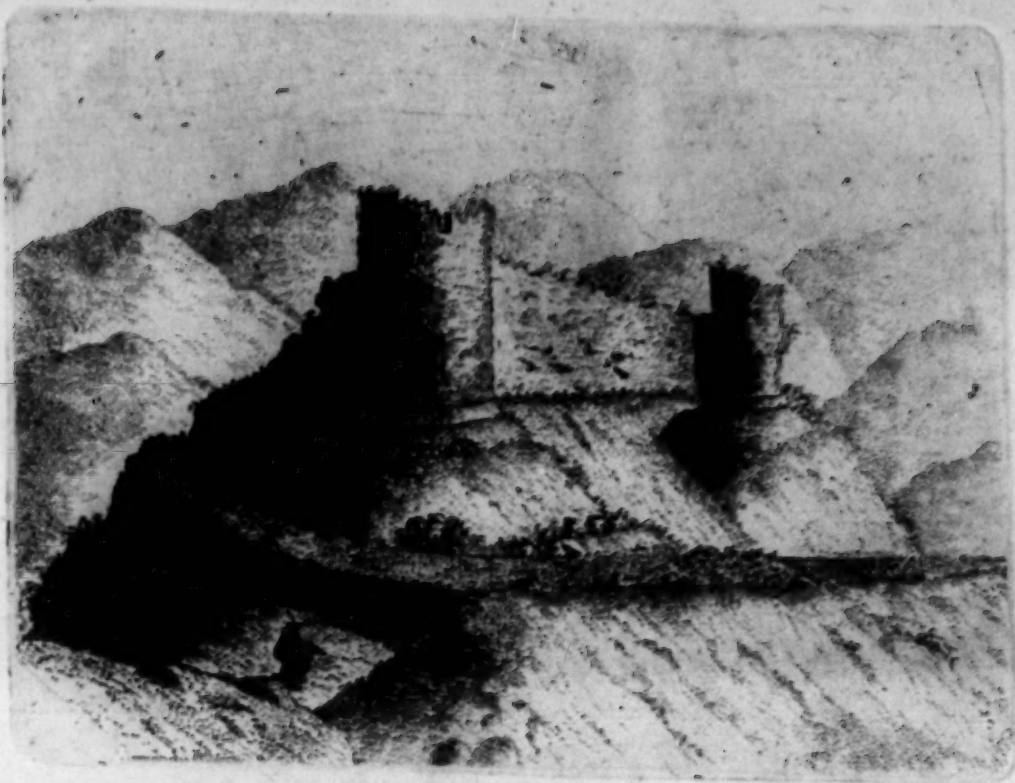
THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
AND
THE
ADJACENT
ISLANDS
OF
ROCKAWAY
AND
STATEN ISLAND
NEW YORK
1880



TORTHORWALD CASTLE,

IN Nithsdale, situated on an eminence, about a mile east of the Locher, betwixt Dumfries and Lochmaben. The first proprietors of this barony were the Torthorwalds of that ilk, as mentioned in Ragman's Roll. That family ended in an heiress, Isobell, daughter of Sir David de Torthorwald, by whom it came to Duncan, son of Umphray de Kilpatrick, temp. King Robert Bruce. It was afterwards exchanged by Roger, son of Duncan, with Sir William Carlile of Crunington, for the barony of Ross. This Sir William was ancestor to the Lords Carlile of Torthorwald, from whom it came to the first Viscount Drumlanrig, predecessor of the Duke of Queensberry, in whose family it remains.

This View is from the N. W. 1788.



TINNIS, or THANES CASTLE.

SITUATED on the summit of a hill, on the north side of the burn of Pow Sail, which separates the church of Drumelzier from the grave of Merlin Caledonicus, near the head of Drumelzier haugh in Twedale, where this small rivulet falls into Tweed. From the town of Drumelzier to the Castle a road has been cut, winding round this hill, which is very steep. This strong hold in former times belonged to the ancient Thanes of Twedale, from whom it seems to have got its name. In the reign of Malcolm II. this Castle appears to have belonged to William de Tweedie, Lord Baron de Drumelzier.

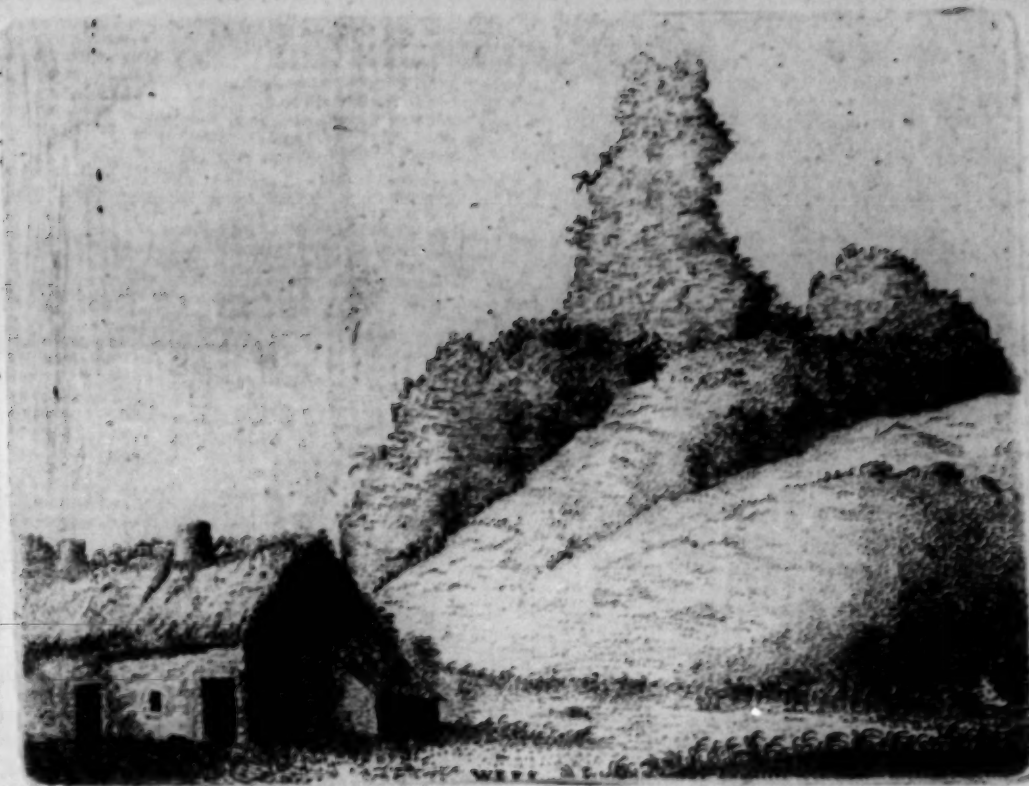
It is now the property of — Hay, Esq. of Drumelzier.

This View is taken from the N. W. 1788.



TINWIS or THAMES CASTLE

SITUATED on the summit of a hill, on the north side of the town of Pow Sall, which separates the church of Drummezier from the grave of Merlin Caledonius, near the head of Drummezier hang in Twedale, where this small rivulet falls into Twed. From the town of Drummezier to the Castle a road has been cut, winding round the hill, which is very steep. This strong hold in former times belonged to the ancient Thanes of Twedale, from whom it seems to have got its name. In the reign of Malcolm II. this Castle appears to have belonged to William de Twedale, Lord Baron de Twedale. It is now the property of ——— Hay, Esq. of Drummezier. This View is taken from the N. W. 1788



W E R K C A S T L E,

SITUATED on a rocky hill, on the south bank of the river Tweed, two miles above Coldstream.

As early as the year 1137 we find it a place of consequence, when it was assaulted in vain by King David I. with a numerous army. The year following it was again besieged, and reduced by famine, upon which David demolished it.

In the reign of King Malcolm IV. anno 1158, the Castle was repaired by the English, and in 1173 William the Lion brought his forces against it without effect.

In 1460 this Castle was taken and demolished by the Scots, but having been rebuilt, was afterwards, in 1513, in part thrown down.

During the reign of James V. anno 1523, the Scottish nobility having resolved on an expedition into England, the army commanded by the Duke of Albany marched against the Castle of Werk, which had lately been repaired by the Earl of Surrey. Buchanan, who was in this expedition, describes it as consisting of an inner area, in which was a tower of great strength and height; this was incircled by two walls; the outer, including a large space, was for the security of the flocks and herds; the inner, of much smaller extent, strongly fortified by ditches and towers. This army were, notwithstanding their numbers, obliged to abandon the siege.

This View, from the S. E. was taken in 1789.



W E R K C A S T L E

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In 1460 this Castle was taken and demolished by the Scots, but having been rebuilt, was afterwards, in 1513, in part thrown down.

During the reign of James V. anno 1538, the Scottish nobility having rebelled on an expedition into England, the army commanded by the Duke of Albany marched against the Castle of Work, which had lately been repaired by the Earl of Surrey. Buchanan, who was in the castle,

described it as consisting of an inner area, in which was a tower of great strength and height; this was fortified by two walls, the outer, including a large space, was for the lodging of the troops and horses; the inner, of much smaller extent, strongly furnished by ditches and towers. This army were notwithstanding their numbers, obliged to abandon the place.

This View, from the S. E. was taken in 1780.